

Applicant: **Dawson, Jeff**
Organisation: **Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust**
Funding Sought: **£498,076.00**

DIR28S2\1011

Improving livelihoods and protecting biodiversity on Floreana Island, Galapagos

To improve community livelihoods on, and ecologically restore Floreana Island, invasive mammalian predators will be eradicated in 2023, transforming the lives of Floreana islanders who are largely dependent on farm-based income and tourism.

Potential impacts of eradication methods on at-risk native species and livestock will be managed through captive holding of species. This infrastructure will subsequently aid long-term food security and native species reintroductions. Community livelihoods will be improved by activities in livestock feed production and improved harvest management.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Improving livelihoods and protecting biodiversity on Floreana Island, Galapagos

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1520

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 2

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 2

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Threat 2

No Response

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

To improve community livelihoods on, and ecologically restore Floreana Island, invasive mammalian predators will be eradicated in 2023, transforming the lives of Floreana islanders who are largely dependent on farm-based income and tourism.

Potential impacts of eradication methods on at-risk native species and livestock will be managed through captive holding of species. This infrastructure will subsequently aid long-term food security and native species reintroductions. Community livelihoods will be improved by activities in livestock feed production and improved harvest management.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country Ecuador
1

Country *No Response*
2

Country *No Response*
3

Country *No Response*
4

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2years, 10 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£189,313.00	£204,682.00	£104,081.00	£ 498,076.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding has been secured by project partners including Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Island Conservation (IC), Jocotoco Foundation, Universität Wien (UW), and Galapagos National Park Directorate (GNPD). Durrell will use private funds to cover part of their staff salaries (██████████) and is seeking to secure additional funding (██████████). Other partner funding includes ██████████ from IC, in private funds and Blue Action Fund funds to support Floreana sustainable livestock management efforts, ██████████ in-kind support from GNPD, ██████████ in-kind support from UW, and from Jocotoco ██████████ secured and ██████████ to be confirmed.

In addition, Floreana farmers will contribute to Outputs 3 and 4 by providing transportation for infrastructure materials and labour for construction of livestock infrastructure.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Jocotoco is applying for funding from LEX-NG to build the remaining piggeries. Should this be unsuccessful they will be able to secure the necessary for that from the GEF-7 funding secured for the eradication operations or through funds from the Galapagos Invasive Species Fund (FEIG).

Galapagos Conservation Trust are fundraising partners on the project and will work with other partners to help secure additional funds required for the project implementation and follow on work.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).

Located within the Galápagos archipelago, Floreana Island (173 km²) is home to a rural community of 140 people (73.7% poor, INEC. Population and Housing Census, 2010), livestock, and a suite of native and endemic species, including 54 globally threatened species.

Due to invasive species, Floreana has the most significant habitat degradation and highest level of species loss (13 species extirpated) within the Galápagos archipelago. Whilst feral cattle, donkeys, and goats have been eradicated, rodents and cats remain, threatening the survival of several remaining native species and limiting the populations of others. Rodents also have an impact on community livelihoods and food security through crop destruction, consuming and contaminating stored food, and depredating poultry. They are also vectors of multiple diseases, contributing to reduced health, economic insecurity and lost wages (Hopkins et al 2021, Morand et al. 2015). Appropriate management of rodents—particularly, in developing nations and on islands, is critical to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (de Wit et al. 2020).

In 2023, these invasive predators will be eradicated from Floreana, the largest inhabited island eradication undertaken globally so far, using toxic bait (these baits have been widely used in other island eradications globally and risks (Hoare et al. 2006, Fisher et al. 2010, Lohr et al. 2018) and benefits comprehensively assessed (Jones et al. 2016)). It is critical to mitigate the potential impacts of the toxic bait on at-risk native wildlife (six bird species) and livestock. Captive holding, using custom-built infrastructure (aviaries, cattle yards, piggeries, chicken coops), will be used to protect these species during the eradication. Animals brought into captivity will serve as safeguard populations for their species, ensuring long-term survival in the event of populations being seriously impacted by the baiting. Additionally, the infrastructure will reduce future wildlife conflict in the community (e.g., short-eared owl predation on poultry); support long-term community food security through improved production and livestock health; and facilitate the reintroductions of globally threatened native species (e.g., the Endangered Floreana mockingbird).

Floreana farmers rely heavily on imported livestock feeds from mainland Ecuador. This increases production costs and limits access of these vulnerable households to protein because the number of animals that can be maintained by a household for protein is reduced. Additionally, the annual dry season and ENSO event negatively impact animal production in Galápagos because local feed (e.g., pastures and other produce) availability is reduced, as well as their agricultural production. By implementing and training the community on sustainable livestock management practices (e.g. silage, local nutritionally-balanced feed production), and improved harvest management practices, as well as establishing irrigation systems at each farm, food security and household incomes can be improved.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Ecuador is a party to several multilateral environmental agreements including the CBD and the United Nations SDGs. This project demonstrably supports CBD objectives by promoting and facilitating sustainable management of areas under agriculture, ensuring conservation of biodiversity (Target 7), while improving food security. It creates the enabling conditions for implementing the eradication of invasive alien species (Target 9) from Floreana Island. Additionally, by eradicating invasive species and managing associated risks to wildlife populations this will prevent the extinction and protect populations of threatened species (Target 12), such as the Critically Endangered medium tree-finch, and enable the reintroduction of the Endangered Floreana mockingbird and 12 other species.

This project will support the United Nations' SDGs, by contributing to food security (Goal 2: Zero Hunger) through implementation of sustainable livestock management and improved harvest management practices. By providing gender-equitable opportunities for capacity development on sustainable livestock (cattle, pigs, chickens) feed production and preparation practices, as well as harvest management, we will continue to empower Floreana and Galápagos women (Goal 5: Gender Equality) to serve in leading roles and improve commercialization of their farm products to ensure family food security. Appropriate infrastructure will be provided (Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) ensuring livestock can be properly managed, resulting in long-term food security for the Floreana community. By engaging the community on sustainable livestock management and implementing self-sustainable practices for animal feed production, while maximising the use of local resources, the project will contribute to Goal 15 (Life on Land).

Floreana Island is recognized by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) as one of the places in Galapagos of global conservation value. As such National Alliances for Zero Extinction, representing partnerships of government agencies and non-governmental organisations, have been initiated to accelerate the protection of AZE sites such as Floreana in compliance with national commitments under the CBD.

At the national level, the project supports Ecuador's National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030 (NBSAP) that originates from the national planning framework defining 4 strategic objectives and 20 results. The proposed project directly contributes to Objective 2 (To reduce pressures and inappropriate use of biodiversity to levels that ensure their conservation) and Objective 3 (To fairly and equitably distribute the benefits of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, considering gender and intercultural specificities) of the NBSAP by: 1) protecting and restoring native ecosystems, and 2) securing the livelihoods of the people who depend on them.

This project will also support the implementation of Ecuador's protected areas plan by: a) helping to ensure the biodiversity of the Galapagos National Park is protected in accordance with the multiple protected designations held by the Galapagos Islands, and b) integrating local people into protected area planning and implementation. Our proposal also supports the Galapagos Government Council's Regional Development Plan, and the Floreana Parish Council's 'Comprehensive Plan for the Sustainable Development of Floreana Island' by removing invasive species, preventing further biodiversity loss and restoring the ecosystem. This latter plan prioritises the strengthening of the agricultural sector through sustainable livestock management resources and capacity training.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

Non-target species mitigation

Invasive mammal eradications have been successful on over 800 islands worldwide, preventing extinctions, and providing significant experience in mitigating non-target impacts (Jones 2016, DIISE 2018). Floreana will be the largest inhabited island to-date from which invasive predators will be removed. Mitigation actions for wildlife, livestock, pets, and humans is required, pushing the envelope on what is feasible today.

In 2019, a rodent eradication was implemented on inhabited Lord Howe Island, Australia. Lessons learnt on captive holding of wildlife and livestock from there and elsewhere (e.g. Gough Island 2021) have been incorporated into the plans for Floreana. Captive holdings for finch species have been informed by past work in Galápagos for mangrove finch and woodpecker finch. A Mitigation Plan for finch species was developed following trial captive holdings and post-release monitoring (2018-2021). Captive holding for short-eared owls has been informed by past work with Galapagos hawks during other island eradications and captive holding and post-release monitoring trials (2019-2021) with a Mitigation Plan currently being finalised.

Output 1

Durrell, Island Conservation (IC) and Galápagos National Parks Directorate (GNPD) will implement captive holding actions for five finch and one owl species to manage non-target risks during the eradication. Infrastructure to hold the requisite number of birds (Finches: 830 birds; Owls: 42-60 birds) completed in Y1.

Implementation of the Mitigation Plan (trapping, husbandry, release and post-release monitoring) of 830 finches will begin Y2, led by Durrell supported by GNPD and additional experienced and local volunteers (8-10 person team). Capture of finches will begin May 2023, and birds will be held in captivity until conditions are suitable for their release (i.e., poison bait has broken down and residues are not biologically significant), likely January 2024. Post release monitoring of the finches will be undertaken in 3 x 8 week blocks over 9 months by Durrell, Universitat Wien (UW) and GNPD.

Captive holding of owls following the Mitigation Plan will be led by IC (Y2 onwards) involving a local team (2-3 people). Owls will be caught on Floreana (Q2 Y2) and transported to Santa Cruz where they will be held in captivity until toxicology analysis and wildlife monitoring on Floreana indicates that brodifacoum residue levels are not biologically significant (will not cause mortality) for the species - approximately 2 years based on previous experiences with raptors in Galapagos.

Baseline abundance surveys of non-target native wildlife (including Critically Endangered medium-tree finch (MTF), water-birds, reptiles) undertaken in Y1 pre-eradication and Y2-3 post-eradication to ascertain impacts of baiting and evaluate impacts on native and endemic species to inform captive holding population release time. Durrell and IC will train 5 GNPD staff in Y1-2 on monitoring protocols.

Output 2

To increase MTF nestling survival, insecticide treatment of nests against the parasitic fly *Philornis downsi* and associated nest monitoring will be conducted pre- and post-eradication by UW. GNPD staff (4) will be trained in Y1 to support implementation in Y1-3.

Sustainable livestock and agriculture management

Our proposal advances the 'Comprehensive Plan for the sustainable development of Floreana Island', developed by the Floreana community in 2014, which articulates the community's vision and priorities for sustainable development on their island, including strengthening the agricultural sector through livestock management infrastructure, training to increase capacity and invasive predator removal.

Output 3

Undertaken by Jocotoco with support from external consultants. Floreana farmers will receive on-farm training (Y1) in the use of equipment; in preparing nutritionally balanced livestock feed from local resources; agricultural produce harvest management (e.g., harvest techniques, storage, agricultural pest management, personnel safety), to reduce loss from harvest to consumer. Farmers will implement and evaluate results of these efforts, and necessary adjustments made to ensure uptake of these techniques (Y2). In Y1 an irrigation system will be implemented at each farm to support agricultural productivity during the ENSO and annual dry season.

Women farmers from Floreana will attend women-in-agriculture meet-ups on other Galapagos islands, sharing experiences of new livestock feed systems and harvest management, acquiring ideas and knowledge on how to add value and improve commercialization of their farm products (Y3).

Output 4

Livestock (cattle, pigs, and chickens) risk management activities will be led by Jocotoco and IC. Livestock infrastructure adjusted to each farmer's situation will be developed and constructed Y1. Livestock management (Y2-Y3) will be the responsibility of each farmer (supported by Jocotoco) to ensure healthy animals, agricultural production and food security can be maintained throughout the implementation of the eradication project and into the future, with evaluations undertaken Q4 Y3. A manual of good agricultural practices will be established Y2.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

Capability and capacity in Galapagos and Ecuador will be strengthened at various levels. This project will support the implementation of the largest predator removal and restoration conducted to-date from an inhabited island. The capacity built through this project can support future implementation of restoration efforts within the region and the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices across the archipelago.

Floreana community members will receive training in livestock and harvest management techniques that will enhance their agricultural productivity. Following this training, Floreana farmers will be able to share their experiences and transfer capacity to other farmers in Galapagos and support the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices across the archipelago.

As part of the team supporting captive holding of finches and owls, we will encourage the participation of local and Ecuadorian volunteers. They will be able to participate in all project components and will strengthen their skills in field work and captive holding management, data collection and analysis, as well as report writing. This hands-on experience will create future opportunities for these volunteers to support Ecuadorian protected areas managers in the implementation of island restoration efforts.

GNPD staff capacity will be enhanced through involvement in the captive management of multiple bird species, and species monitoring through on the job training by experts. GNPD staff (c.6) will be integral to implementing the finch mitigation plan and providing daily husbandry care to over 800 individual birds of five species under the supervision of an experienced aviculturist. Separately, 2-3 GNPD staff will be supporting the short-eared owl captive programme. GNPD staff will also participate in the pre and post eradication monitoring of key non-target species on Floreana. Post-project these staff will have the skills and knowledge to support the reintroduction of key missing species to Floreana and leading on monitoring of post-eradication recovery of Floreana.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Durrell is committed to the principle of equal opportunities and gender equality across all levels of the organisation. This is extended to the project and project partners.

In the context of this project gender equality primarily means promoting inclusion of women in what has traditionally been a male dominated society. This project will directly contribute to reducing inequality between genders by being sensitive to cultural differences and local context, while continuing to empower women through gender-equitable opportunities for capacity development and project implementation.

In Floreana, as of January 2022, women hold key leadership positions and have been strongly involved in project consultations regarding this project: i) the president of the Floreana Parish Council is a young (25 year-old) woman; ii) women comprise three of the five elected Floreana Parish Council positions; iii) the president of Floreana Verde, the community's agricultural association is a female. Furthermore, 70% of farms in Floreana are led by women, hence the project will support their needs. Additionally, in Galapagos women farmers have increased from 15.9% in 2000 to 24.8% in 2014 (which means that in Galapagos, of every four farmers, one is a woman).

In addition, female farmers from Floreana will attend women-in-agriculture meet-ups on other Galapagos islands, sharing their experiences on new livestock feed systems and harvest management, acquiring ideas and knowledge on how to add value and improve commercialization of their farm products by the end of Y3.

Almost all of the GNPD ranger staff who will be directly engaged in this project are male, but we will look to have gender balance where possible (skill and experience dependent) for the local and national volunteers we seek to engage in the project.

Lastly, beneficiaries of the project's activities (e.g., training) will be disaggregated by gender so as to identify and ensure gender equality.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Our primary audience for communications and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues and the project impact are the communities of Floreana Island and Galapagos, as well as the GNPD. Our ultimate awareness and understanding goal is to promote sustainable livestock and agriculture practices across the Galapagos archipelago that can promote livelihood resilience and food security, as well as support the restoration efforts led by the GNPD in the archipelago today.

We will work directly with both stakeholder groups to achieve this goal. Key education objectives include ensuring a solid understanding of 1) the benefits to biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods of removing invasive predators, 2) the tools and methods for managing non-target species (finches and owls) in captive holding during restoration efforts, 3) the benefits for Floreana and Galapagos livelihoods of implementing sustainable livestock and harvest management practices that reduces production costs and losses.

It is important that the Floreana community continues to be engaged. Building on the last several years of work with the community, we have identified that the following mediums are the most effective in communicating about the vision of the project:

- One-on-one meetings with community members at their homes (including women and elderly)
- Focus group meetings (e.g., farmers, park rangers, Parish council members)
- Environmental education opportunities (e.g., field trips with the local children, theatrical events, games).

In addition to in-country communications, we will also seek to share the methodology and results of this project with appropriate media outlets and feature the project on Durrell and project partners' media accounts. Additional results from the project will be compiled into a manuscript and shared within our professional networks, and uploaded to the Database of Island Invasive Species Eradications <http://diise.islandconservation.org/>; a publicly available database that compiles all historical and current invasive vertebrate eradication projects on islands.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

Effectively mitigate risks associated with invasive predator eradication for six bird species, including the endemic Critically Endangered medium tree-finch. We expect the recovery of native wildlife populations to begin immediately post-eradication (Y2). This will be evidenced by zero mortality from invasive predators, improved breeding success and potential increases in abundance (Y3).

Floreana community has the know-how, capacity, and infrastructure to implement sustainable livestock and agricultural product harvest management strategies that increase local food security and household incomes through supplying tourism markets. Systems maintain consistent production despite seasonal rainfall.

Without rodents, crop production will increase 30-40%. An increased supply of locally produced, nutritionally balanced livestock feeds, will reduce the need of importing from the mainland, thereby reducing livestock production costs by c.20%. Improved harvest management will reduce losses from harvest to consumer by 15-20% representing annual savings of

6,000-8,000 USD per farmer. These will all combine to increase farmers' household incomes including a significant benefit to women who comprise 70% of all 40 farmers on Floreana.

Long-term

Without invasive predators, native populations, including those of 54 globally threatened species, will continue to recover with vegetation structure and composition also recovering from negative rodent impacts. This will enable the re-introduction of 13 extirpated species to Floreana, including the Endangered Floreana mockingbird and Floreana racer, which are both currently restricted to small offshore islets.

Improved capacity in relation to wildlife monitoring and captive management of bird species within GNPD staff will enable future work on both Floreana and elsewhere in Galápagos to be developed and led locally.

Lessons learned from Floreana will be disseminated to the wider conservation community, and are applied to future ecological restoration of inhabited islands globally (e.g., Pitcairn, Juan Fernandez), preventing further extinctions of threatened biodiversity.

Sustainable livestock management will facilitate ecological restoration, enhancing ecotourism opportunities (through increased wildlife viewing opportunities) and provide improved conditions for growing and harvesting crops on Floreana. This will improve food security, increasing the abundance and variety of foods readily available for the local community (40 households), improving their resilience to global climate change and local climate fluctuations.

Increased household incomes resulting from these improved livestock and crop management measures are sustained, allowing vulnerable families to break out of poverty.

Strategies and lessons learned from Floreana will be transferred to other inhabited Galápagos islands (3 other islands), improving food security and household incomes across the archipelago (for approx. 1000 households).

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Eradicating invasive predators is the next step in restoring Floreana Island for 54 threatened wildlife species (reduced predation and competition) and people (reduced crop damage). Post-eradication, the reintroduction of 13 locally extirpated species, including 6 threatened species, can begin. This will reduce the extinction risk for 60 threatened species and restore missing ecological functions to Floreana's ecosystems, making them more resilient to future threats and supporting robust tourism.

Effective mitigation needs to be undertaken to minimise risks to livestock, people and native species, which will also aid both ecological and economic recovery. By holding at-risk species in captivity, we will safeguard populations, providing unexposed backup populations in the unlikely event of significant impact to wild populations from baiting (Output 1). Additional actions will further enhance the survival and recovery of the island endemic Critically Endangered MTF (Output 2). Providing training and infrastructure support to the community will both protect livelihoods (livestock) and enable increased sustainable development of livelihoods post-eradication (Outputs 3 and 4).

Mitigating potential re-invasions is a critical need to ensure long-term success of the project. Robust biosecurity protocols already exist (overseen by Galápagos Biosecurity Agency), with additional protocols being implemented in 2023 post-eradication.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

Following successful eradication, fundraising and planning efforts will pivot to focusing on the reintroduction and restoration phase of the project. All project partners are dedicated to the long-term restoration of Floreana and will continue to seek funds to continue with new activities through existing and new partnerships. Aviary infrastructure built as

part of this project will be utilised for future reintroductions.





Regarding local community livelihoods, work conducted under this project will be sustained through several mechanisms, building upon the community's holistic vision for a sustainable Floreana, the extensive work conducted with the community over the last 8 years and the support of Floreana Verde (FV).





FV is a functioning legal entity structured with an elected president, treasurer, etc, from which any Floreana resident can be a member. FV is currently building a community centre where farm equipment (e.g., tractor, grass chopper, pelletizer) is secured and available for all Floreana farmers to use at a small cost. FV also supports farmers by coordinating training with the Ministry of Agriculture in agricultural and livestock production, and can aid access to funding sources. Therefore, project partners have supported administrative and organisational strengthening of FV, allowing them to support Floreana farmers long term.





Additionally, to promote long-term sustainability, partners have established a mechanism where each farmer contributes for the construction of their livestock infrastructure by providing transportation for infrastructure materials and labour. Farmers, upon receiving livestock infrastructure, sign an agreement in which they compromise to undertake any maintenance required to extend infrastructure life and implement sustainable livestock and harvest management strategies learned.





Finally, with the infrastructure constructed to-date and during this project (e.g., irrigation system, piggeries, silage and animal feed production) coupled with the strengthening of FV, the Floreana farmers have the appropriate tools protect their agriculture inversions and livelihoods.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

 [References](#)
 31/01/2022
 17:03:49
 pdf 342.6 KB

 [Job descriptions for consultants to be appointed](#)
 31/01/2022
 17:03:40
 pdf 207.46 KB

 [5. Plan manejo animales producción](#)
 31/01/2022
 17:03:30
 pdf 672.58 KB

 [Finch mitigation plan on Floreana Island](#)
 31/01/2022
 17:03:19
 pdf 3.36 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary	Minor	Rare	Moderate	Durrell undergoes annual accounting audits and has a controller to oversee project spending. Other partners are public (government) and private entities that also undergo rigorous monitoring and reporting processes. Reporting and expenditure guidance downstreamed in partner agreements	Minor
Safeguarding	Moderate	Possible	Major	Ensuring that all staff are fully vaccinated and comply with all biosecurity measures and in-country regulations and the use of PPE.	Moderate
Delivery Chain	Moderate	Likely	Major	Project activities will be planned to reduce the amount of travel necessary to as little as possible. When necessary, fewer trips of longer duration will be taken. Local staff will be trained to implement as many activities as possible independently. Materials will be ordered in bulk when transportation is permitted.	Major
Risk 4	Major	Possible	Major	Infrastructure will be designed and built to withstand extreme weather and regular maintenance (including training for farmers) will be included within the budget and long-term plans. Contingency plans will be prepared to mitigate any impacts of extreme weather on the health and welfare of all captive animals.	Moderate
Risk 5	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Project staff will plan and deliver regular outreach to the Floreana community, updating on activities and progress. A grievance mechanism for the community is in place for anonymous feedback. Reviewed on quarterly basis by Project Steering Committee. Community engagement will continue via regular (minimum quarterly) one-to-one meetings and focus groups.	Minor

Risk 6 Emerging disease causes high mortality in captive wildlife reducing our ability to repopulate the island once baiting is complete and threatening the species with extinction.	Major	Rare	Moderate	Project staff will adhere to protocols developed during the captive trials which include strict biosecurity measures. Project and local staff will undergo rigorous training in best husbandry practises, and will be in regular communication with local and international veterinarians. Contingency plans will also be developed as part of the training.	Minor
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Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [Floreana Darwin R2 Timetable FINAL](#)
 31/01/2022
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

Durrell will take responsibility for ensuring that the project remains on schedule and that M&E is undertaken. M&E is an integral part of our project activities, allowing us to identify and adapt to challenges, and to evaluate the success of our interventions. A project steering committee will be formed consisting of Durrell, IC, GNPD and Jocotoco. This group will meet quarterly throughout the project's lifecycle to track project progress and evaluate and address any risks and issues that arise. Project Lead and In-country Project Manager will meet monthly to ensure proper oversight of project implementation.

The captive holding of five finch species forms part of a Conservation Standards plan for Durrell's work in Floreana which

includes M&E methods for all planned activities. Finches will be caught, kept and monitored following best-practice husbandry guidelines developed over the course of the captive trials (2018-2019), as outlined in the Floreana Darwin's finch mitigation plan (see supplementary material). This will be overseen by Durrell's Mitigation Officer, with regular updates provided to Durrell's Bird and Veterinary departments in Jersey alongside weekly calls with the Project Leader. Post-release monitoring will be undertaken following agreed methodologies to provide evidence of survivorship post-release.

Short-eared owls will also be caught in Floreana and transported to Santa Cruz. Here they will be kept and monitored following best-practice husbandry guidelines, being developed based on captive trials during the successful North Seymour rat eradication (2019) and from previous experiences with Galapagos hawks during the Pinzon rodent eradication. This will be overseen by IC local veterinarian with support of GNPD veterinarian, with regular updates to in-country Project manager (Paula Castaño).

Impact of the baiting operation on non-target species will be assessed through pre and post eradication surveys of five species groups. Two of these groups, Galapagos petrel and Darwin's finches, are subject of existing long-term annual monitoring programmes by IC and UW respectively. Pilot studies and initial baselines for native reptiles (2 species), paint-billed crake and waterbirds were conducted by Durrell in 2021. Combined, these surveys, led by Durrell, will enable us to evaluate the impact of baiting upon these non-target species, helping inform future island eradication programmes, and evaluation of the recovery of native species following the removal of invasive mammalian predators.

Monitoring of medium-tree finch nesting success will be carried out by UW with support of GNPD staff as part of their ongoing research and *Philornis downsi* mitigation work.

Sustainable livestock and agriculture management activities will require daily husbandry and monitoring by farmers with the support of Jocotoco. Activities and an M&E plan, developed with the support of Floreana farmers, are in the Floreana Island Livestock management plan (see supplementary materials).

A manual of good agricultural practices for Floreana, that will include M&E methods for the implementation of these practices, will be developed in collaboration between Jocotoco and Floreana farmers. Subsequently, farmers, with support from project partners, will implement and evaluate results of these efforts and necessary adjustments made to ensure uptake of these techniques.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)

██████████

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

█

Number of days planned for M&E

288

Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [Floreana Darwin R28 Stage 2 Logframe FINAL](#)

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 pdf 371.9 KB

Impact:

Ecological restoration of Floreana Island safeguards endemic and globally threatened species, enhancing livelihood resilience and food security while providing a community-values integrated model for inhabited islands restoration

Outcome:

At risk wildlife and livestock populations are effectively protected during the eradication of invasive predators from Floreana Island while vulnerable community livelihoods are strengthened through sustainable livestock management by 2025.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Six at-risk species successfully held in captivity ($\geq 90\%$ survival) during eradication of invasive predators from Floreana and impact of eradication on five key wildlife groups understood (pre vs post eradication surveys)

Output 2:

Conservation measures (invasive predator eradication and nest treatment) demonstrate a reduction in nest mortality for the Critically Endangered medium tree-finch by end of project

Output 3:

Floreana community (46% women) have increased self-sustainability in livestock management, animal feed production and harvest management and have shared lessons with 3 other islands/communities in Galapagos

Output 4:

Floreana community livelihoods become more resilient and food security improved through adoption of sustainable livestock management and improved harvest management practices by $\geq 75\%$ farmers, and eradication of invasive rodents

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1.1 Undertake full maintenance of aviaries, establish temporary owl enclosure on Floreana and purchase and install in the aviaries all necessary fixtures and fittings prior to capture of birds (finches and owls) and secured captive holding supplies (Y1)

1.2 Work with GNPD to complete permitting requirements and secure permits to proceed with import of finch and owl diet supplies purchased overseas or in mainland Ecuador and proceed with project implementation (Q1 Y1).

1.3 Capture requisite numbers of finches of each species from lowland and highland sites and bring into captivity following finch mitigation plan (May-September Y2)

- 1.4 Carry out daily husbandry (feeding, cleaning, health checks) on all finches held in captivity with weekly reports to Durrell (May-January Y2)
 - 1.5 Undertake weekly maintenance checks and predator control at finch aviaries (May-January Y2)
 - 1.6 Once conditions allow and environment is safe, fit subset of finches with radio transmitters and release finches from aviaries (Q4 Y2)
 - 1.7 Undertake post-release monitoring of released finches (Y2 and Y3)
 - 1.8 Recruit two local positions (veterinarian and mouse farm keeper) to support the captive owl programme (Q1 Y2)
 - 1.9 Establish a rodent facility for producing rodents to feed owls during captivity (Q1 Y2) and conduct daily rodent husbandry (feeding, breeding and cleaning) Q1 Y2 through Q4 Y3 and beyond.
 - 1.10 Capture owls from Floreana island and hold them at a temporary captivity facility on Floreana until a sufficient number of owls are captured for transport to Santa Cruz where the owl aviaries are located (August-September Y2)
 - 1.11 Carry out daily husbandry (feeding, cleaning, health checks) on all owls held in captivity with weekly reports to Island Conservation for the first 6 months (Q2 to Q3 Y2) and then monthly reports throughout the remainder of the captive period (Q4 Y2 to Q4 Y3 and beyond).
 - 1.12 Finalise monitoring plans for 5 non-target species groups e.g., Darwin's finch; paint-billed crake; water birds; reptiles; Galapagos petrel (Y1).
 - 1.13 Train local GNPD staff in monitoring techniques for key non-target species (Y1, Y2, Y3)
 - 1.14 Undertake pre- (Y1) and post-eradication (Q4 Y2 and Y3) baseline surveys of key non-target species
-
- 2.1 Carry out annual nest monitoring of medium tree-finch nests
 - 2.2 Train local GNPD staff in nest treatment and monitoring protocols of medium tree-finch (Y1)
 - 2.3 Carry out nest treatment of medium tree-finch nests by GNP with support of Universitat Wien staff (Q4 Y1, Q4 Y2 and Q4 Y3)
 - 2.4 Data collection analysis, nest treatment and monitoring reports are completed by project partners (Q4 Y2 and Y3).
-
- 3.1 Project partners (Jocotoco) will work with each farmer to establish 2ha of their land to produce pastures and animal fodder, as well as other agricultural resources that can be used for preparing animal feed (Q1 and Q2 Y1).
 - 3.2 Project partners (Jocotoco) will work with each farmer to set an irrigation system at each farm to support agricultural productivity (Q2 Y1)
 - 3.3 Identify and recruit harvest and livestock management consultants to train Floreana community (Q1, Y1)
 - 3.4 Conduct in-farm training on the use of the new equipment, preparing nutritionally balanced, locally produced livestock feed, and managing crop harvests (Q3-Q4 Y1)
 - 3.5 Floreana farmers implement livestock and harvest management practices learned during training, evaluate results and make necessary adjustments to ensure uptake of these techniques (Y2)
 - 3.6 Floreana farmers incorporate and maintain long term livestock and harvest management practices learned during project implementation (Y3 and onwards)
 - 3.7 Floreana women farmers (at least five) with support of partners (Jocotoco) undertake exchanges on the "Floreana" experience and acquire ideas for improving commercialization of their products with agricultural sectors of Santa Cruz and San Cristobal Islands (Y3).
-
- 4.1 Infrastructure plans are developed in conjunction with Floreana pig farmers laying out the details for the construction of the piggeries covering aspects to manage risk during invasive predator removal and enhancement of sanitary measures for animal and meat production (Q1 Y1)
 - 4.2 Local construction team is secured to build the piggeries in Y1 following the infrastructure plans and needs from farmers.
 - 4.3 All infrastructure required for pigs, chickens and cattle is completed (Y1) and livestock is placed in captive holding to prevent any losses from invasive predator removal.
 - 4.4 Undertake baseline surveys of Floreana farmers current livestock and harvest management practices on Floreana Island and associated costs (Q1 Y1).
 - 4.5 Floreana farmers implement livestock management practices learned during training to improve livestock production and manage risks (Y2 and Y3) with support of project partners.
 - 4.6 Jocotoco, with support of external consultants and Floreana farmers, develop a manual of agricultural best practices for Floreana Island (Q1 Y2).
 - 4.7 Floreana farmers implement harvest management practices laid out in manual to reduce loss of produce from harvest to consumer (Y2 and Y3).
 - 4.8 Conduct Floreana farmer's livestock and crop surveys to evaluate results of implementing improved livestock and harvest management practices (Q4 Y3).

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [Floreana Darwin budget FINAL](#)

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Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

Project funds will be received by Durrell's HQ in Jersey and monitored by our Head Office finance team and Finance Manager. Project disbursement will be made to IC and Jocotoco for spend in-country via terms set out in project specific grant agreement, established with both partners. In addition, inclusion of statements on conflict of interest, compliance of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, terrorist financing and restriction on lobbying will include guidance on expenditure management and procurement, including obtaining multiple quotes for large expenditures, management and maintenance of receipts, monitoring of cash balances, and bank account reconciliations. All project expenditure is audited as part of Durrell's annual audit process and will be audited specifically at the end of project.

To follow any in-country expenditure and reporting requirements, IC and Jocotoco will use the following requirements, in addition to those of Durrell:

- Contractual agreements will require the approval and signature of a corporate officer, in Ecuador (e.g., Legal representative).
- We will report directly to the Ecuadorian Unit of Financial Analysis all transactions that exceed 10K.

As Durrell, IC and Jocotoco engage an independent certified public accounting firm to conduct an annual audit. We have a zero-tolerance policy on fraud and bribery.

Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project is part of the wider Floreana Island Restoration Programme led by GNPD with IC, Durrell and Galapagos Conservation Trust as long-term partners. This programme started in 2008 with the removal of feral goats and donkeys (Carrion et al. 2008) which has enabled the vegetation to start recovering.

In 2009, IC and GNPD began discussing the feasibility of removing invasive predators with active planning beginning in 2012, when the Floreana community created their holistic vision of a sustainable Floreana that became the basis of the wider Floreana Island Restoration Programme. Since then, IC, now joined by Jocotoco, have been working with the Floreana community to implement sustainable livestock and agricultural practices that will improve livelihoods and manage risk for their livestock during the invasive predator eradication.

In 2017 GNPD held a workshop (including IC and Durrell) to identify key at-risk non-target species from a poison bait eradication and appropriate mitigation measures which this project will deliver. Captive holding trials, led by Durrell, for the five finch species, was undertaken from 2018-2019, and for short-eared owls, led by IC, in 2019 to determine the appropriate holding and husbandry protocols to ensure healthy populations could be held safely and securely.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

Following the successful eradication of invasive mammalian predators, work will shift to planning and fundraising for the species reintroductions and further restoration activities, including long-term monitoring to effectively and accurately assess the impact removal of invasive predators has had on native biodiversity and local livelihoods.

Additionally, lessons learned from Floreana will be disseminated to the wider conservation community and applied to future ecological restoration of inhabited islands within the region and globally (e.g., Pitcairn, Juan Fernandez) and uninhabited islands requiring similar non-target mitigation efforts, preventing further extinctions of threatened biodiversity.

Q27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital items purchased with Darwin funding will be very minor, totalling nowhere near 10% of the budget. These items include: a grass chopper, a gas corn dryer, a vacuum packer and a labeller. These capital items will be purchased and donated to Floreana Verde (a local legal entity) where they will be made available as a community resource to benefit all residents engaged in agricultural activities and meat processing.

Q28. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

Durrell's value for money (VFM) is based on over 50 years of delivering successful conservation work in several countries around the world, where developing a robust understanding of costs associated with implementing activities that have proven effective, serve as a benchmark for ensuring delivery of VFM. In Galápagos these costs are delivered from both Durrell's work (since 2005) and local partners. Our assessment of VFM is underpinned by the four principles of economy (cost of inputs), efficiency (conversion of inputs to outputs), effectiveness (conversion of outputs to outcomes), and equity (degree to which the results of the intervention are equitably distributed).

We acknowledge that costs in Galápagos are relatively high, given most if not all materials have to be imported from mainland Ecuador. Durrell's internal procurement policy, which has oversight and sign off by the senior project management, helps secure VFM and will be downstreamed to partners in grant agreements. Infrastructure built during this project (community livestock infrastructure) or maintained during it (aviaries) have a lifespan and use beyond the

project greatly increasing their VFM based on initial cost. Livelihood initiatives and capacity building elements also represent significant VFM in terms of project spend, impact, and legacy.

Our project includes significant in-kind staff time contributions from GNPD and UW, demonstrating the commitment from partners and making it cost effective. The majority of on-the-ground work is local reducing travel costs. Project partners, where possible, will collaborate to share resources that reduce costs such as shared boat travel and lodging.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.

Durrell has a newly established code of conduct, safeguarding policy and whistleblowing policy. These will be shared with project partners ahead of the project and included in any grant agreements made as part of the project. IC also have comprehensive safeguarding policy for all their staff and subcontractors. Prior to commencement of the project each partners' role in upholding safeguarding policies and communicating concerns will be discussed and agreed. Safeguarding issues/concerns that arise are to be reported to designated project staff member who will immediately create a written record.

The project will have a specific Grievance Mechanism building on what is already established for the Floreana Island Restoration Programme. This allows for people who perceive themselves to be affected by project activities to present a claim. This mechanism is a strong conflict prevention tool that will act as an early detection system, allowing the project team to timely address any concerns. Anonymous reports may be made to the publicly available postal address, displayed

at the Floreana Parish Council on Puerto Velasco Ibarra, Floreana. At each quarterly project steering group meeting, potential safeguarding issues that have arisen in the previous quarter will be discussed.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

This project has been developed and is being delivered with the authorisation and cooperation of GNPD. All activities follow and work within the appropriate Ecuadorian legislation, animal ethics, and require prior approval from GNPD. Through working on the project, GNPD rangers will receive training in skills (e.g., bird husbandry, species monitoring) that will enable the GNPD to lead future activities both on Floreana and the wider archipelago. There have been discussions with and the involvement of the Floreana community at all stages of project development, and this will continue through implementation.

Project staff health and safety is of paramount importance with clear working guidelines, emergency procedures and evacuation protocols in place. Regarding COVID-19 precautions, whilst cases are negligible in Galápagos at the time of writing and there are no lockdowns in place, we will continue to monitor the situation very carefully and provide project staff and volunteers with necessary PPE.

All findings and results from the project are provided to the GNPD and the project will ensure to make key information widely available e.g., through uploading on publicly accessible global databases (Island Invasive Species Eradications Database and Threatened Island Biodiversity Database) and undertaking peer review for key results.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jeff Dawson	Project Leader	15	Checked

Paula Castaño	In-country Project Manager (IC). Overall management of project activities in Galápagos and coordination with the eradication team and mitigation team. Lead veterinarian on Floreana.	32	Checked
Roland Digby	Mitigation Officer (Durrell). Lead finch mitigation component, train local staff and volunteers. Lead pre and post non target species surveys.	77	Checked
Victor Carrion	In-country Project Coordinator (Jocotoco). Support Paula Castaño in management and coordination of activities in Galápagos. Lead sustainable livestock and harvest management activities and communications with the community.	18	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sonia Kleindorfer	Finch post-release monitoring lead (Universitat Wein). Lead nest treatment work with MTF and finch post release monitoring	8	Checked
Sarah O'Garra	Finance Manager (Durrell). Overall project financial management and reporting	5	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [All CVs](#)
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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes


Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Website address:	www.durrell.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>Durrell will be responsible for overall management and reporting of this Darwin grant through the Project Lead Jeff Dawson. Financial management and reporting will be supported by Durrell's dedicated conservation programmes Finance Manager Sarah O'Gara.</p> <p>In Galápagos, Durrell will lead the Darwin's finch captive holding component through our Floreana Mitigation Officer, Roland Digby. Roland led the captive trials for these species from 2018-2019 developing the finch mitigation strategy. Roland will be responsible for training and managing the finch team (including both GNPD staff and experience and local volunteers). Expert technical support to this component will be provided by senior staff from Durrell's Jersey Zoo Bird and Veterinary departments.</p> <p>Roland will also oversee and lead pre and post-eradication monitoring for key species groups including endemic reptiles, waterbirds and paint-billed crane in conjunction with GNPD staff. Support the post-release monitoring of the captive held finches.</p>
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Island Conservation (IC)

Website address: www.islandconservation.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

IC is the only global environmental, non-profit organisation dedicated to removing invasive vertebrates from islands. IC has an impressive track record of success and brings the technical expertise, as well as the partnership-building and leadership skills necessary to support the management of this project in-country. IC has been working in the Galapagos since 2009 supporting the GNPD in the implementation of several restoration projects across the archipelago and with the Floreana community since 2012.

IC will be responsible for the overall management of project activities in Galápagos, co-lead eradication implementation and leverage communications with other partners through their Native Species Specialist Paula Castaño, who serves as the in-country project manager for this project. Paula is a wildlife veterinarian with extensive experience on island conservation and non-target mitigation in the Galapagos and other projects within the Latin American region.

IC will also oversee and lead the captive holding management of owls and the pre and post-eradication monitoring of one of the key species groups, Galapagos petrels, in conjunction with GNPD staff.

IC will be responsible for recruiting and hiring a local veterinarian and mouse farmer to support the owl captive holding management efforts.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: Galapagos National Park Directorate (GNPD)

Website address: <https://www.galapagos.gob.ec/en/national-park/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

GNPD is responsible for the management of Galápagos National Park which comprises 97% of the land area in the archipelago and on Floreana. All activities within the park are approved by and undertaken in partnership with GNPD.

GNPD is the lead for the wider Floreana Island Restoration Programme.

Within this project GNPD will provide all the necessary permits and permissions for activities and provide staff time (GNPD rangers) to support captive holding of finches and owls, pre and post eradication monitoring efforts and specific conservation efforts for the medium tree finches.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Fundación Jocotoco

Website address:

www.jocotoco.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Fundación Jocotoco, is an Ecuadorian NGO with more than 20 years of experience in ecosystem restoration. It's Galapagos team works permanently in Floreana and the Galapagos securing productive partnerships with local communities and authorities.

Their team lead, Victor Carrion has been working with the Floreana community on agricultural extension for more than a decade. This work has resulted in improved sustainability and productivity of farming practices.

Within this project Jocotoco will lead the relationships with the Floreana community (farmers) and will lead livestock and harvest management activities, including the piggeries construction and Floreana farmers training (Output 3 and 4). They will also work in coordination with IC for implementing the invasive predator eradication.

Jocotoco will be responsible for contracting the construction team for building piggeries and for contracting the consultants that will provide the training on harvest and livestock management.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name: Galapagos Conservation Trust (GCT)

Website address: <https://galapagosconservation.org.uk/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Galápagos Conservation Trust (GCT) is a UK charity dedicated to conservation of the Galapagos islands. GCT has over 25 years experience supporting impactful projects in the archipelago, partnering with Ecuadorian authorities, NGOs, local communities and scientists.

GCT are long term partners of the Floreana Island Restoration Programme and have supported through fundraising several initiatives to date including the Darwin's finch captive holding trials.

In this project, GCT will act as supporting partner in both fundraising and communication. GCT will seek additional support both for project activities which require additional funding and for post project activities (e.g., species reintroductions and planning) to enable swift continuation of activities at project end. They will also provide another important communication outlet for the projects activities and results.

Allocated budget: 

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: Universität Wien, Konrad Lorenz Research Center for Behavior and Cognition (UW)

Website address: <https://klf.univie.ac.at/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Universität Wien (UW) team led by Sonia Kleindorfer have been monitoring Darwin's finches and the impacts of predators and Philornis on Floreana since 2004. Sonia is a leading researcher in developing and trialling Philornis control methods.

They will lead the pre and post eradication monitoring for Darwin's finches on Floreana and the post-release monitoring for the captive held finches. They will also lead all activities related to the conservation of the medium tree finch (Output 2).

Allocated budget: 

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [All partners, letters of support](#)


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 [Floreana Darwin Cover Letter DWCT](#)

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
28-008	Fidy Ralainasolo	Restoring the Alaotra Ramsar watershed - The Breadbasket of Madagascar
27-004	Chris Ransom	Building future resilience for wildlife and communities in Ambondrobe
DPLUS105	Mike Hudson	Building capacity to make Montserrat a mountain chicken refuge
IWT074	Chris Ransom	Cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

I apply for a grant of





[REDACTED]

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.





(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.





Checked

Name	Chris Ransom
Position in the organisation	Director of Field Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 CR SIGNATURE  31/01/2022  13:48:56  jpg 13.55 KB
Date	31 January 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [DIR28CC1113 ARs](#)
 28/01/2022
 10:59:04
 pdf 2.69 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [DIR28CC1113 Safeguarding Policy](#)
 28/01/2022
 10:57:07
 pdf 137.53 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked

I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).