



2/4228



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

Eligibility

1. Name and address of organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Island Conservation
Address:	2100 Delaware Ave, Suite 1
City and Postcode:	Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Country:	USA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 4228	Title (max 10 words): Protecting Yap's Biodiversity and Livelihoods through Invasive Alien Species Removal
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3. Summary of Project

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 [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(max 80 words)

Ulithi Atoll provides important nesting habitat for green sea turtles, native birds and endemic reptiles and is home to 1,000 people. Two introduced and invasive species, the black rat and the mangrove monitor lizard, are present on Loosiep Island, a primary turtle nesting island of Ulithi Atoll. Here, these invasive species have detrimentally impacted native biodiversity and horticulture. This project will remove invasive species from Loosiep, recover biodiversity and improve food security and quality for Ulithi's subsistence community.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	Country 2:
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 July 2018	End date: 31 March 2021			Duration: 2 years 9 months.
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2018/19 £104,862	2019/20 £140,757	2020/21 £104,381	Total: £350,000
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				18%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Hall	Rulmal	Crane
Forename (s)	Tommy	John, Jr	Nicole
Post held	Project Manager	Project Manager (Local)	Senior Conservation Scientist
Organisation (if different to above)	Island Conservation	Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program	One People One Reef
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3
Surname	Winning
Forename (s)	Birgit
Post held	Project Manager
Organisation (if different to above)	Blueecology
Telephone	
Email	

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

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
3542	Tommy Hall	In 2016 (Round 22) a Darwin Initiative Scoping grant was awarded for this project.

8a. If you answered 'No' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'Yes', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1997
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)

	<p>IC's revenue streams include private foundation grants, major-donor contributions, funding from U.S. and international government agencies (including multi-laterals), and 'other' revenue (including corporate, project partners, and small donors). Across the prior three fiscal years, revenues from these groups averaged 56%, 31%, 13%, and <1%, respectively.</p> <p>One of our largest private foundation contributors, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, has invested with us over 20 years. We have longstanding financial support among our public partnerships, especially the US Fish and Wildlife Service whose support began in 2003, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation beginning in 2005.</p>
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

8b. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

1. Title	Midway Atoll (NW Hawaiian Island) Seabird Restoration
Value	\$830,000
Duration	1 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2018
Role of organisation in project	Project Manager, in partnership with US Fish and Wildlife Service
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	Invasive house mice have irrupted and are predated breeding Laysan Albatross on Midway Atoll. The USFWS and Island Conservation are working in partnership to complete the next steps of planning, compliance, and necessary fields studies to inform operational procedures for a mouse eradication on Midway Atoll.

2. Title	Juan Fernandez Archipelago (Chile) Seabird Restoration
Value	\$450,636
Duration	31 December 2016 to 31 December 2018
Role of organisation in project	Island Conservation is working with several project partners to plan a multi-species eradication on Alejandro Selkirk Island in Chile. We are the lead award recipient on this grant and bring key expertise in

	eradication planning and community outreach.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	Island Conservation will develop stakeholder capacity and support for multi-species eradications in the Juan Fernández Archipelago (JFA) and complete eradication planning for Alejandro Selkirk Island. This eradication is part of an ambitious, large-scale program designed to restore the JFA. The Juan Fernández Archipelago (JFA) is of global biodiversity significance, located within a UNESCO biosphere reserve, and recognized as an international biodiversity 'hotspot' with 61 times more endemic plant species per square kilometer and 13 times greater in endemic bird richness than the Galápagos.

3. Title	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Value	\$850,000
Duration	1 December 2015 – 31 December 2017
Role of organisation in project	To manage and implement the eradication of invasive rats.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	Island Conservation was contracted through a cooperative agreement to remove invasive rats from Desecheo Island National Wildlife Refuge, located in the Caribbean. The aim of the project was to restore Desecheo Island's dry-forest ecosystem, protect species found nowhere else in the world, and recover seabird populations through an invasive species eradication. The operation was confirmed successful in 2016.

8c. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)

<p>Aims (50 words)</p> <p>Island Conservation's mission is to prevent extinctions by removing invasive species from islands. Our current portfolio of work spans North America (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and US Pacific Territories), South America, the Caribbean, and the Southwest Pacific (New Zealand, Polynesia, and Micronesia).</p>
<p>Activities (50 words)</p> <p>Working together with local communities, government management agencies, and conservation organizations, we select islands that have the greatest potential for preventing the extinction of globally threatened species; develop comprehensive and humane plans for the removal of invasive species; implement the removal of invasive species; and conduct research—conservation measures—to understand the ecosystem changes and benefits to inform future conservation action.</p>
<p>Achievements (50 words)</p> <p>We successfully restored 60 islands worldwide, benefiting 1090 populations of 399 species and</p>

subspecies. Recent achievements include removal of invasive rats from Desecheo Island in Puerto Rico (2016) and successfully removing invasive mammals from five remote islands in the Acteon and Gambier archipelagos in French Polynesia (confirmed in 2017).

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

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Island Conservation www.islandconservation.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Island Conservation (IC) is the only global environmental, non-profit organization 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 manage a project of this scale.</p> <p>The project will be managed by IC's Southwest Pacific Program team, which has extensive experience leading invasive species removal on remote and logistically challenging pacific islands and working in partnership with local communities to plan and implement projects. IC will be responsible for overall project management and overseeing quality execution of the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of the project. IC will have a dedicated Project Manager who will supervise project staff and oversee completion of activities as outlined in the workplan. IC will also facilitate clear and frequent communication with project partners. Decision making will be shared by the multi-organization partnership formed between IC, One People One Reef, and Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program (UFCAP), which will require regularly scheduled steering committee meetings and workshops arranged by IC.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program (UFCAP)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program's (UFCAP) mission is to support the communities of the outer islands of Yap through sustainable development programmes including: economic development, natural resource management, sustainable agriculture, food security, and youth and women's development. Along with advising on the project's goals and methodology, UFCAP's role will be to engage community leaders and facilitate community representative involvement in the project's implementation.</p> <p>John Rulmal Jr., Supervisor of UFCAP, will coordinate on-island logistics, select and manage Ulithi members of the Field Team, and advise on logistical and environmental constraints. He will lead community outreach, ensuring the needs and concerns of the communities and their traditional values remain the priority of the project. Loosiep is privately owned by families within the community. Support of landowners and the Council of Ten (the Ulithi leadership) is key and engagement will be facilitated by UFCAP.</p> <p>UFCAP has previous experience in this type of role, including working collaboratively with One People One Reef since 2009. For this program John Rulmal is the local project manager, as well as for other projects related to conservation and education for the people of Ulithi.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p> <p>UFCAP's board is comprised of individuals that are landowners and members of the Council of Ten, and their letter of support is included.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>One People One Reef http://ulithimarineconservation.ucsc.edu/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>One People One Reef (OPOR) is a consortium of communities and scientists working together to keep the reefs, culture and people of the Micronesian Outer Islands healthy. They have been working closely with the Ulithi Community since 2009 to understand the nature of fish and reef declines, historical context, and the role that traditions – and the loss of them – may play. One People One Reef works in collaboration with the Ulithi community to bring traditions and modern science together in a revolutionary approach to sustainable ocean management.</p> <p>OPOR’s responsibilities will include working with IC on socioeconomic monitoring, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews to measure change in livelihoods. They will develop monitoring tools and instruments, and complete data analysis and technical reports. Additionally, they will work with UFCAP on turtle monitoring methodology and data analysis. Alongside UFCAP, they will facilitate community relations on Yap and Ulithi, and involvement with local scientists. OPOR brings a strong relationship with the local community, earned through many successful collaborative projects with the Ulithi community.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Blueecology http://blueecology.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Blueecology works to preserve marine wildlife and ecosystems through community-based programs which foster informed choices that will reduce adverse human impact on the marine environment. To this end, they inspire and cultivate environmental leadership in youth through field programs that combine modern science, traditional knowledge, and community service.</p> <p>Blueecology will support the project through work with the youth and girls of Ulithi. They run a local program on Ulithi with the aim of connecting youth to conservation and science to inspire future environmental leaders. They will advise the partnership on best avenues to work with youth and connect us with leaders in the community. Blueecology will support IC in engaging youth groups in fieldwork and monitoring efforts, and lead trips to Loosiep to give participants hands-on environmental experiences. They have engaged girls and young women in the youth program and will continue to move forward the goal of equal involvement within the program. Youth engagement has been identified by UFCAP as a critical component of capacity building, with the goal of fostering future champions of conservation values on Ulithi.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Tommy Hall	Project Leader	Island Conservation	49%	Yes
John Rulmal Jr.	Local Project Manager	Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program	17%	Yes
Nicole Crane	Senior Conservation Scientist	One People One Reef	8%	Yes
Justina Paiy	Women's Engagement Advisor	Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program	10%	No
Birgit Winning	Youth Advisor	Bluecology	2%	Yes
<p>*If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not. We ran short on time to reach out to Justina Paiy to request her resume. We do not anticipate any issues acquiring her resume in the future.</p>				

11. 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?

(Max 300 words)

Ulithi is an atoll in the Caroline Islands of the western Pacific Ocean, consisting of 40 islets¹. Ulithi supports some of the greatest biological diversity within the FSM, and is home to regionally important native seabird species, the endemic giant Micronesian gecko and a newly discovered endemic blind snake. Known as the "Turtle Islands," Ulithi provides nesting habitat for the greatest number of Green Sea Turtles (EN) in Micronesia. Two introduced and invasive species, the black rat and the mangrove monitor lizard, are present on Loosiep, one of the Turtle Islands. There they are impeding horticulture, diminishing critical natural resources and having a significant impact on the island's biodiversity. This damage is illustrated by the excavation and predation of green turtle nests by monitor lizards. Rats are equally destructive, preying on marine turtle hatchlings, seabirds and crops.

Because of the atoll's extreme isolation, Ulithi's 1,000 residents rely heavily on the natural resources available to them such as food grown in gardens, and sustainable harvest of turtle and bird eggs. Rats and monitor lizards have depleted these resources on Loosiep. Monitor lizards frighten the community due to their large size and fearsome appearance. Consequently, gardening on Loosiep has been abandoned. Freshly grown foods are no longer readily available, and the community is faced with a serious dietary-related disease epidemic. These impacts have reduced the community's resilience at an especially vulnerable time in the face of increasingly severe storms and rising sea levels.

¹ Project Map is attached.
R24 St2 Form

Ulithi's subsistence economy is closely integrated with nature and the community has a strong interest on relying on its natural resources². To uphold these traditional values, the integrity of the atoll's living ecosystem must be maintained. Eradication of harmful invasive vertebrates will allow recovery of native species populations and enable the community to preserve its cultural values.

12a. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives 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 and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

In addressing the following CBD Aichi Targets, the project will help Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) meet its objectives under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the related Micronesia Challenge:

Target 9³ - Two invasive vertebrates listed amongst the world's worst invasive alien species by the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group will be removed from the island of Loosiep and protocols to prevent their reinvasion will be developed.

Target 12⁴ - Removal of invasive vertebrates will alleviate a key threat to green sea turtles in Micronesia and help stem the declining population trend for this endangered species. The project will provide greater security from extinction for species found only on Ulithi.

Target 14⁵ - This project will restore Loosiep island, safeguard essential terrestrial food resources, and reduce pressure on the food resources of adjacent islands.

Target 15⁶ - The impacts of invasive species, although localized, have reduced the community's resilience at an especially vulnerable time in the face of increasingly common and

² The Yap State Environmental Stewardship Consortium. Yap State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. 2004. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/sbsap/fm-sbsap-yap-en.pdf>

³ Aichi Biodiversity Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml>

⁴ Aichi Biodiversity Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

⁵ Aichi Biodiversity Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

severe storms and rising sea levels resulting from climate change. This project will contribute to both ecosystem resilience and resilience of the community through increased food security.

Target 17⁷ - FSM prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in March 2002, to fulfil its obligations to the Convention. A Yap State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (YBSAP) was also prepared. Both plans identify invasive species as a major threat and constraint to biodiversity conservation in the FSM. The YBSAP also identifies invasive species as a threat to Yap's natural communities, economy and way of life and specifically identifies rat control and public awareness as priorities. Within the NBSAP, a Strategy and Action Plan was derived. This project advances the following overarching goals identified within this Action Plan:

- Theme 4. Agrobiodiversity: The conservation and sustainable use of Agrobiodiversity contributes to the nation's development and the future food security of the FSM.
- Theme 6. Biosecurity: Border control, quarantine and eradication programs are effectively protecting the FSM's native biodiversity from impacts of alien invasive species.
- Theme 9. Traditional resource owners and communities are fully involved in the protection, conservation, preservation, and sustainable use of the nation's biodiversity.

This project will enable FSM to advance these goals by removing two invasive species from an area within FSM. It will raise local awareness of the threat of invasive species and the importance of biosecurity and it will develop capacity that can be used elsewhere within FSM to advance implementation of its NBSAP.

Target 18⁸ - For thousands of years, Ulithi's natural resources were effectively controlled through traditional management. However, this traditional management was abandoned over the last century, resulting in the decline of turtles and other key marine resources. Traditional management has now been reimplemented and has proven to be effective. However, invasive species have interrupted the community's ability to manage their natural resource. Removing these invasive species will restore balance on Loosiep and enable traditional management by the local community for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes No if yes, please give details:

If selected, we propose to meet with the CBD focal contact within FSM, Mr. Marion Henry, Department of Resources and Development who is based in Pohnpei.

12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

⁶ Aichi Biodiversity Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

⁷ Aichi Biodiversity Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

⁸ Aichi Biodiversity Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

(Max 250 words)

This project will support the United Nation's Global Goals for Sustainable Development, contributing to meeting both the overarching goal of 15⁹, as well as the more specific target 15.8¹⁰. The project will do this by removing invasive rats and monitor lizards from Loosiep and introducing measures to prevent their reintroduction, and by building capacity for future invasive species management in FSM.

The Federated States of Micronesia Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023 identifies invasive species as a key threat to FSM's environment and sustainable development. One of the strategies identified in the Plan is to "establish effective biosecurity (border control, quarantine and eradication) programs to effectively protect the FSM's biodiversity from impacts of alien invasive species".¹¹ Although our project aims to achieve this on a local scale, because the knowledge and skills are transferable it is anticipated that the project will catalyse better border protection for Ulithi and potentially other islands within FSM.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.)

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Phase I Project Planning: The first phase will include detailed planning and a site visit to Loosiep to develop the methodology for removing rats and monitor lizards. Information obtained will be incorporated into several plans that Island Conservation (IC) will create in collaboration with project partners. These will include an operational plan, a biosecurity plan and a monitoring plan, as well as plans for communicating information about the project.

The operational plan will cover eradication strategy and logistical planning, it will provide a detailed activity schedule, identify how non-target risks will be mitigated and detail how the project's outcome will be confirmed. The biosecurity plan will be community focused and outline protocols for preventing incursions, surveillance, and incursion response to ensure the project's long-term sustainability. The concepts of biosecurity and associated protocols to ensure rodents and monitors are not reintroduced to Loosiep will be a key component of community outreach. Biosecurity protocols will include checking of boats and equipment, use of rodent proof containers, implementing monitoring tools to detect incursions on Loosiep and resources for rapid response in the event of an incursion. The monitoring plan will detail protocols for measuring project outcomes for both biodiversity and human livelihoods.

Phase II Implementation: A training workshop will be conducted with the field team prior to project implementation. This training will include biosecurity protocols and preparation of the island for eradication. We expect rat eradication to take two months and the monitor lizard eradication an additional 6-12 months. The rat eradication will require the use of rodent bait containing a rodenticide which will be deployed either in bait stations or by hand. The monitor lizard eradication will incorporate a suite of trapping and hunting techniques implemented strategically to maximise their impact. The project will rely heavily on a well-trained local field team employed for the duration of the project. The eradication will most likely be confirmed via

⁹ United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/>

¹⁰ United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development Goal 15, Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg15>

¹¹ Reference: <http://www.sprep.org/Federated-States-of-Micronesia/federated-states-of-micronesia-pein>.

an intensive detection effort undertaken one year after implementation. Planting of gardens will occur by the local community after invasive species are removed in the beginning of the third year of the grant. Please see question 24 for details on the methodology of monitoring.

Increased human use on Loosiep will be carefully managed to ensure that there is no damage to biodiversity post-eradication. The island is currently described as “barren and visibly lacking nesting turtles, the calls of nesting birds, and other signs of healthy life,” when compared to adjacent islands with an intact ecosystem. The gardens will be small in spatial scale and located primarily in areas where land has already been cleared decades ago when the island was inhabited. Pesticides will not be used, and the community employs integrative planting, a strategy where many existing plants are left intact because an entire open field is too hot for gardeners and plants.

This project will be led by IC but managed by a partnership including Island Conservation, UFCAP, and OPOR. Roles and responsibilities of each partner is described in question 9.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes 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). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

Short Term

Native biodiversity recovery will begin immediately after invasive species are removed. Biodiversity recovery will be evidenced by improved breeding success for green sea turtles and nesting seabird species. Native invertebrates and endemic reptiles will increase in abundance and nesting seabirds will expand their breeding distributions on Loosiep.

Ulithi's 1,000 residents spread among four adjacent islands (Mogmog, Falalop, Asor, and Federai) will have increased food security and variety. Gardens are expected to generate enough produce to provide nutrient-rich food for 145 households annually. The traditional role for nearest inhabited islands of Falalop (80 households), which holds ownership of Loosiep, and Asor (12 households) is to provide and trade crops in exchange for seafood from the neighbouring islands Mogmog and Federai (which have access to the best fishing). Increasing supply of land-based food will strengthen socio-economic ties for the Falalop and Asor communities by increasing ability to trade. This will strengthen the traditional systems on these islands, especially those under leadership of women and girls (gardening and land-based food), with approximately 500 women and girls benefiting.

Long Term

Native biodiversity will continue to recover as evidenced by elevated breeding success, increased abundance and expanded distributions of native species on Loosiep. The island's reptile and invertebrate populations will eventually reach carrying capacity. Native land crab populations will become more prominent and increased nutrient input from seabirds will have a growing influence on the island's forest, reptile and invertebrate communities. Harvest pressure will be reduced on adjacent islands.

Increased garden production and abundance of crabs, turtle, and bird eggs will address cultural poverty (a reduction in access to traditional foods and methods) and reduce reliance on unhealthy imported foods. Increased abundance and variety of foods readily available will ultimately improve the community's health and resilience to changes in climate and sea level.

15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

We will strive for high levels of involvement by women and girls by working closely with the local community to ensure involvement, while being sensitive to cultural differences. In the Ulithi community, men and women have different, but equally important roles in food production: men provide protein through fishing, while women provided essential carbohydrates through agriculture. The provisioning role played by men continues, but the role of women in food production has been negatively impacted by the arrival of invasive species. Rebuilding of food resources on Loosiep will be under direction and implementation of women. Women will be hired as part of the operational teams.

For men, women, and vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly, this project will play a part in restoring the cultural and dietary imbalances that have occurred on Ulithi. Increased crop production on Loosiep will increase access to high-fiber local carbohydrate sources such as breadfruit, banana, taro, sweet potatoes, and Cassava, as opposed to imported white rice and reduce the risk of obesity and other diet-related health problems. Women have extremely important leadership roles in their communities and we will ensure their involvement. Results data will be disaggregated by sex and age where possible.

There is an active Women's Association on the main island of Falalop. We will engage this organization and leverage a strong existing relationship with a key leader, Justine Paiy, Falalop Women's Group Leader and Ulithi Elementary School Teacher. One People One Reef, Bluecology, and the local community run a youth program with the purpose to connect youth to conservation, science, and data collection. The Youth Program will be invited to participate in fieldwork for the project. Girls and women, who are usually not involved in conservation, will be included in this program at 50% participation.

16. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

With the complete removal of invasive rats and monitor lizards and the implementation of effective biosecurity measures to ensure they do not re-establish, the project's outcomes are expected to be self-sustaining. Loosiep is sufficiently remote that rats and monitor lizard cannot return unassisted.

The project would benefit from socio-economic and biological monitoring beyond the grant term to quantify long-term changes. This will only be possible if additional funding is secured.

It is hoped that the project inspires the community to address invasive species issues on other parts of the atoll. If community interest is sufficiently high, IC will work with the community beyond the lifetime of this project to find the resources and facilitate the removal of invasive vertebrates from other islands of Ulithi.

17a. Harmonisation

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

(Max 200 words)

It is a new initiative for Island Conservation. IC received a Darwin Initiative Scoping Award in 2016 that funded a visit Ulithi to build a partnership with UFCAP. IC contributed its own resources (\$10,000) to provide match for this trip.

One People One Reef (OPOR) has been working with the Ulithi Community since 2009. Through this work they have learned that Ulithi is a rich community from which to gather critical data, and a community in which conservation programs can succeed. Because of the autonomous nature of governance, projects will not succeed unless a robust relationship exists with the local community. OPOR brings a strong established relationship to the partnership. They have received the following grants for other projects:

- University of California Pacific Rim, 2012: Community Based Marine Conservation: Locally Managed Marine Areas and Sustainable Development with the Community of Ulithi Atoll. \$50,000.
- NOAA Saltonstall-Kennedy, 2014: Building capacity for sustainable fisheries management through science and tradition. \$193,000.
- National Science Foundation, 2015: Typhoon Maysak and Montipora Coral Recruitment in Ulithi. \$143,000.
- US Department of the Interior (Insular Affairs), 2017: Building capacity to mitigate climate change through adaptive marine management: linking science and tradition in the Yap neighbouring Islands. \$315,000.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

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

No.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

The project will be managed by a partnership that includes local community representatives who are fully conversant with the risks and opportunities presented by the project. Outreach will be conducted to ensure the wider community is also fully informed prior to project implementation. All project staff will be fully briefed on potential hazards and trained on the tasks they will perform and how to use the protective personnel equipment provided. Project staff will be required to conform with the project's health and safety plan and will be fully insured.

The project will comply with the laws of FSM, including those that regulate the use of rodenticides and traps. The project will only utilise products permitted to be used within FSM. Any trapping or euthanasia of animals will be undertaken in accordance with American Veterinary Medical Association guidelines¹².

The project team will review Darwin Initiative's *Key Principles for Research Ethics* and outline actions to ensure compliance at the start of project. This project will:

¹² AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: <https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Euthanasia-Guidelines.aspx>

- Retain accountability for project finances and practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption.
- Include strong leadership and participation from developing countries, including Yap State and local leadership (the Council of Ten and the Council of Tamol) and the Ulithi community to enhance the chances that the perspectives, interests and well-being of those directly affected by specific projects are properly addressed.
- We recognise the value and relevance of the traditional knowledge that the community holds. One People One Reef has extensive experience working with the community to generate management plans that utilize traditional management alongside international scientific approaches.
- Protecting the health and safety of all staff working on the project is of utmost importance. We will have a Health and Safety Plan that outlines the risks and safety protocols.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Our primary audience for communications is the community of Ulithi Atoll. To ensure the project's outcomes are sustained (i.e. Loosiep is protected into the future) it is important that the entire community is engaged. Key education objectives are to ensure a good understanding of the pathways for reinvasion and how they can be managed so the risk of reinvasion is minimised. Precautions to safeguard human health and safety during the project's implementation will also need to be communicated and agreed to by the community.

Outreach will occur in multiple venues to the community, Chiefs and leaders, women, and youth. We will hold community meetings, including specific meetings in the Men's House and the Women's House (these are culturally significant gender-specific community gathering places). Alongside Blueecology and One People One Reef, we will work with local youth groups to talk about importance of conservation and restoration of Loosiep. We will complete visits to elementary schools on each of four adjacent islands. We will also communicate with high school teachers on the most inhabited island, Falalop, and develop outreach materials that teachers can incorporate into their curriculum as they see fit. This outreach is important for biosecurity, as high school students sometimes take camping trips to Loosiep island.

We will also undertake outreach with the Yap State Government and the National Government of FSM to ensure buy in from these stakeholders and to increase the chance of project replication elsewhere within FSM. Representatives from FSM's Ministry for the Environment, Yap Legislature and Department of Resources and Development, the Yap Governor's Office and local leadership (The Council of Ten and the Council of Tumol) will be encouraged to participate.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

The project presents an excellent opportunity to develop future capacity for inter-island biosecurity and invasive species management within the Ulithi community and at State and National government level. By directly involving island residents and state government representatives in planning and implementation we will impart a solid understanding of

eradication theory and practice, the threats posed by invasive species and island biosecurity and risk pathway management. In our experience, direct involvement in projects is the best mechanism for developing capability to plan and implement eradication projects. Through active participation in the project, community representatives will become more cognisant of the threats invasive species pose to biodiversity. We expect local champions to emerge who display a high level of interest and comprehension of the methods and concepts. These champions will likely be excellent leaders on this and future projects and be great candidates for training and leading field teams.

Our hope is that this project leads to further work being undertaken on Ulithi and elsewhere in FSM and we anticipate providing follow up support to progress the objectives and goals outlined within FSM's NBSAP. The project will boost prospects for more sustainable management of natural resources. If this model works, it could be rolled out on other islands. For example, Soholai island in the north of Ulithi Atoll is an important 'Garden Island' and has similar invasive species threats. Sorol Atoll, located approximately 150 kilometres south of Ulithi Atoll, has been devastated by monitor lizards which have nearly extirpated the once healthy bird population (personal observation by OPOR during visits before and after monitor lizard introduction). The methods and local capacity developed, could be scaled up for more complex projects to remove rats and monitors from larger inhabited islands such as Falalop and potentially the entire Ulithi island chain.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

A project webpage will be created on Island Conservation's website to provide details on project activities and achievements. On this webpage, datasets, peer-reviewed journal articles and technical reports which will be of interest to other countries and stakeholders will be made available. Any media produced by the project for capacity building and awareness will be made available as appropriate to wider audiences and interested stakeholders.

The operational, monitoring and biosecurity plans developed for this project will serve as valuable tools for future practitioners planning similar work, all plans associated with the project will be shared with stakeholders as relevant and appropriate. There is very limited information available about eradication of invasive monitor lizards from islands. A manuscript will be produced describing the technical aspects and results of the project and be submitted for publication after the grant term. Data collected through species monitoring and ecological surveys and any reports generated as a result of the project will also be shared with stakeholders. If additional funding is secured there will be several opportunities to publish the results of the social and biological components of the project, we will continue to evaluate and be prepared to follow up on such opportunities.

Additionally, this project will contribute data to two key knowledge management products that Island Conservation maintains and makes publicly available to support decision making for globally threatened species, the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database ([TIB](http://tib.islandconservation.org))¹³ and the Database of Islands and Invasive Species Eradications ([DIISE](http://eradicationssdb.fos.auckland.ac.nz))¹⁴.

¹³ <http://tib.islandconservation.org>

¹⁴ <http://eradicationssdb.fos.auckland.ac.nz>

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring Impact

22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. 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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact (Max 30 words): Recovery of native and endemic biodiversity and improved food security increases the community's resilience to climate change and inspires further action to restore and protect FSM's unique biodiversity.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Removal of harmful invasive species will result in native and endemic species recovery and improved conditions for horticulture, resulting in increased food security for the community.	0.1 No invasive vertebrates remain on Loosiep at the end of the project. 0.2 Measurable net increase in abundance of native and endemic species on Loosiep by project end date (March 31, 2021). Note that some ecological changes will occur over a longer period (10-20 years). 0.3 Measurable net increase in the amount of food crops grown and harvested on Loosiep by project end date. 04. Local and national capacity to plan, implement, and monitor invasive species is raised by project end date.	0.1 Project confirmation and biosecurity monitoring reports. 0.2 Biological monitoring data and report. 0.3 Agricultural harvest reports. 0.4 Evaluation of participants and capacity development report detailing skills learnt.	No extreme or unusual weather conditions inhibit progress. Enabling conditions to complete the project are in place for the duration of the project (e.g. access to Ulithi atoll, operable boats, local field team available, permission and mandate from local community remains in place).
Outputs: 1. Invasive vertebrates (rodents and monitor lizards) removed from Loosiep, with biosecurity in place to prevent reinvasion.	1.1 No rats remain on Loosiep island by end of year 2. 1.2 No monitor lizards remain on Loosiep island by project end date. 1.3 Biosecurity protocols are in place in year one prior to project implementation and followed by local island users.	1.1 and 1.2 Detection methods confirm absence of rats and monitor lizards and this information is summarized in a confirmation monitoring report. 1.3 Biosecurity officer appointed by community.	Rats on Loosiep are susceptible to the same bait and baiting methods that are used on similar tropical islands in the Pacific Ocean. The tools and methods available for the monitor lizard eradication will be effective in detecting and removing the last individual.
2. Native biodiversity recovery on Loosiep Island.	2.1 Increased abundance, distribution or breeding success is documented for key indicators species including green sea turtles, seabirds and terrestrial reptiles	2.1 Biological monitoring plan completed 2.2 Reports produced from monitoring surveys and data analysis.	Existing programs to monitor coral reef and green sea turtle nesting on Loosiep will continue for the foreseeable future.

	by end of year 3. 2.2 Local staff trained in monitoring protocols in year 1; Baseline surveys completed pre-eradication, post eradication survey completed 1 year after implementation.		
3. Increased availability of natural resources and better crop production results in improved food security and quality for the Ulithi community, increasing resilience to climate change.	3.1 Horticulture is resumed on Loosiep, with 5 gardens planted by end of year 2. 3.2 The subsistence economy is strengthened by increased trade and sharing of resources between islands by end of year 3 ¹⁵ . 3.3. 75% of the community (750 individuals) have access to improved food variety and quantity, with an increase in the carbohydrate and nutrient-rich plant-based foods necessary for a healthy diet by end of year 3. 3.4. Women are empowered to resume food production on Loosiep, with restoration of the island's food resources under the direction of women during year 2-3.	3.1 Survey will document # new gardens planted. Crop yield will be measured and logged as crops are harvested. 3.2 Focus groups and written surveys will be completed in year 1 (baseline) and year 3 (after harvest) to quantify the amount of Loosiep-sourced food that is traded and shared among the inhabited islands. 3.3. Household food consumption surveys collect data on food being consumed. Surveys will be conducted in August 2018 to collect pre-eradication data and each year after to measure change. Additional funding will be required for monitoring after year 3 of the grant term. Significant long-term changes are expected after crops become established. 3.4 Record of community meetings and focus group surveys with women.	No unusual and severe weather events inhibit ability to complete project or grow crops.
4. Community capacity developed: The local community, Yap State, and National (Federated States of Micronesia) capability to plan and implement invasive species eradication projects is advanced.	4.1 At least 10 people from Ulithi are trained in invasive species detection and removal methods in year one and apply their skills to the eradication on Loosiep in years two and three. 4.2 The Council of Chiefs and landowners on Ulithi are involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of the eradication throughout the	4.1 Upon completion of the training workshop and eradication project, participants will be evaluated by trainers and increased technical skills will be recorded in certificates endorsed by Island Conservation and Yap State. 4.2 The Chiefs approve the eradication plan and sign a letter of endorsement prior to the commencement of the	Trained persons remain engaged and motivated to pursue further work in conservation projects when opportunities are available. The Council of Chiefs agrees with the proposed methods for the project. Based on the scoping trip completed in March 2017, and a letter of support

¹⁵ The traditional role for nearest inhabited islands of Falalop (80 households) and Asor (12 households) is to provide and trade crops in exchange for seafood from the neighbouring islands Mogmog and Federalai. Increasing supply of land-based food will strengthen socio-economic status for the Falalop and Asor communities by increasing ability to trade. This will in turn, increase variety of food available on all islands.

	<p>duration of the project.</p> <p>4.3 At least 2 people from the Yap State government and 1 person from the FSM government participate in the eradication in year two.</p> <p>4.4. In year two women participate in the operational teams. Girls participate in the youth groups, with a 50% male:female participation ratio.</p>	<p>eradication.</p> <p>4.3 Records kept of individuals participating in community and stakeholder meetings; meeting minutes collected.</p> <p>4.4. Records of individuals participating in project, disaggregated by age and gender.</p>	<p>received for the project, preliminary support is in place from local community leaders.</p> <p>FSM Government has the capacity to task someone to participate in part of the project's implementation.</p>
5. Period of employment is provided for local community representatives.	5.5 At least 10 people from Ulithi are compensated for work related to the project, with hiring completed by August of year one and employment lasting throughout project.	5.5 Records are maintained detailing name, level of employment, and compensation.	Community members are available and willing to work on the project and have the necessary ability.

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1: Invasive vertebrates (rodents and monitor lizards) removed from Loosiep, with biosecurity in place to prevent reinvasion. Activities:

Activities

- 1.1 Complete operational, monitoring and biosecurity planning for rat and monitor lizard eradication.
- 1.2 Work with project partners to complete planning for community education and outreach program.
- 1.3 Conduct community outreach on all communities of Ulithi to educate people about components of the project including: methods, impacts and benefits from the project, opportunities for involvement, and updates on project status. Outreach is designed for traditional leaders, schools and individual households. Note: Community engagement will be continued through the duration of the project life cycle.
- 1.4 Conduct surveys to measure community interest and understanding of project.
- 1.5 Complete field trials and methods development for rat and monitor lizard eradication project.
- 1.6 Implement biosecurity program.
- 1.7 Implement eradication operation for rats.
- 1.8 Implement eradication operation for monitor lizards.
- 1.9 Confirm success of rat eradication.
- 1.10 Complete monitoring to confirm success of monitor lizard eradication.
- 1.11 Complete operational reporting.

Output 2. Native biodiversity recovery on Loosiep Island

Activities

- 2.1 Develop monitoring plans for marine turtles, seabirds, reptiles and terrestrial fauna.
- 2.2 Complete baseline monitoring working with project partners and local field team; collate existing data.

- 2.3 Undertake operational monitoring of eradication and detection methods.
- 2.4 Complete post eradication monitoring for marine turtles, seabirds, reptiles and terrestrial fauna.
- 2.5 Complete eradication and biodiversity monitoring reports.

Output 3. Increased availability of natural resources and better crop production results in improved food security and quality for the Ulithi community, increasing resilience to climate change.

Activities

- 3.1 Develop monitoring plan that outlines the protocols, instruments, and methods for measuring changes in natural resources available, agricultural productivity, and poverty alleviation as a result of removing invasive vertebrates from Loosiep.
- 3.2 Undertake baseline monitoring and collate all existing data on current food consumption, natural resource and agricultural productivity. This will include a Household Consumption survey completed by a subset of households in the beginning of grant term (August 2018).
- 3.3 Develop plan to facilitate creation of new gardens on Loosiep Island.
- 3.4 New gardens are established on Loosiep Island.
- 3.5 In year two and year three, complete outcome monitoring of consumption of land-based food sources and establish enabling conditions for follow up monitoring and reporting.

Output 4. Community capacity developed: The local community, Yap State, and National (Federated States of Micronesia) capability to plan and implement invasive species eradication projects is advanced.

Activities

- 4.1 Conduct workshop to engage key stakeholders in project planning, community outreach and monitoring.
- 4.2 Build local project teams, incorporating the local women, girls, and youth.
- 4.3 Run training programme(s) for local project teams to conduct: biological surveys, community outreach, eradication operations and monitoring surveys.
- 4.4 Support field teams (combination of remote and on island) for duration of operation.
- 4.5 Engage key stakeholders in baseline and outcome monitoring.
- 4.6 Maintain communication with the local community and help source funds for future work.

Output 5. Period of employment is provided for local community representatives.

- 5.1 Recruit and employ 10 local temporary employees for project implementation.

23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018)

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 shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output												
1												
Invasive vertebrates (rodents and monitor lizards) removed from Loosiep, with biosecurity in place to prevent reinvasion.												
1.1 Complete operational, monitoring and biosecurity planning for rat and monitor lizard eradication.	9	x	x	x								
1.2 Work with project partners to complete planning for community education and outreach program.	6	x										
1.3 Conduct community outreach on all communities of Ulithi to educate people about components of the project including: methods, impacts and benefits from the project, opportunities for involvement, and updates on project status. Outreach is designed for traditional leaders, schools and individual households. Note: Community engagement will be continued through the duration of the project.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1.4	Conduct pre-, during, and post operational surveys to measure community interest and understanding of project.	4		x			x				x		x
1.5	Complete field trials and methods development for rat and monitor lizard eradication project.	3		x									
1.6	Implement biosecurity program.	24				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.7	Implement eradication operation for rats.	2				x							
1.8	Implement eradication operation for monitor lizards	18				x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.9	Confirm success of rat eradication.	1									x		
1.10	Complete monitoring to confirm success of monitor lizard eradication.	12								x	x	x	x
1.11	Complete operational reporting.	3											x
Output 2	Native biodiversity recovery on Loosiep Island.												
2.1	Develop monitoring plans for marine turtles, seabirds, reptiles and terrestrial fauna.	6	x	x									
2.2	Complete baseline monitoring working with project partners, biologists and local field team; collate existing data.	2		x	x								
2.3	Undertake operational monitoring of eradication and detection methods.	12				x	x	x	x				

2.4	Complete post eradication monitoring for marine turtles, seabirds, reptiles and terrestrial species.	2									X	X	X	X
2.5	Complete eradication monitoring report.	1												X
Output 3	More natural resources and better crop production results in improved food security and quality for the Ulithi community, increasing resilience to climate change.													
3.1	Develop monitoring plan to measure change in natural resource and agricultural productivity as a result of removing invasive vertebrates from Loosiep.	3	X	X										
3.2	Undertake baseline monitoring and collate all existing data on natural resource and agricultural productivity and household food consumption.	1	X	X										
3.3	Develop plan to facilitate creation of new gardens on Loosiep Island.	1				X	X							
3.4	New gardens are established on Loosiep Island.	9									X	X	X	
3.5	Initiate outcome monitoring of consumption of Loosiep's land-based food sources, establish enabling conditions for follow up monitoring and reporting.	3										X	X	

Output 4	Community capacity developed: The local community, Yap State, and National (Federated States of Micronesia) capability to plan and implement invasive species eradication projects is advanced.												
4.1	Conduct workshop to engage key stakeholders in project planning, community outreach and monitoring.	1		x									
4.2	Build local project teams, incorporating the local women and youth (including girls).	2				x	x						
4.3	Run training programme(s) for local project teams to conduct: biological surveys, community outreach, eradication operations and monitoring surveys.	1					x						
4.4	Support field teams (remotely and on island) for duration of operation.	30		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.6	Engage key stakeholders in baseline and outcome monitoring.				x					x	x	x	
Output 5	Period of employment is provided for local community representatives.												
5.1	Employ 10 local temporary employees for project implementation.	18		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

24. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, 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.

(Max 500 words)

IC will take responsibility for ensuring that the project remains on schedule and the indicators listed above are monitored and evaluated. A project steering committee will be formed comprising each project partner. This group will meet quarterly throughout the project's lifecycle to track project progress and evaluate and address any risks and issues that arise. Additional meetings of this group will be called as is necessary.

Pre- and post- eradication biological monitoring surveys will be completed for turtles, seabirds, and reptiles, as outlined in the monitoring plan to be produced in Year 1. Where possible, the project's biodiversity outcomes will be measured as part of an ongoing monitoring program. For example, turtle nesting monitoring and reptile surveys have been historically completed.

Island Conservation will oversee the biological monitoring, in close consultation with the following Partners:

- Turtle Monitoring: Ulithi Marine Turtle Program has data beginning in 2013 on nesting success of turtles. This data will be utilized for a baseline comparison. Survey protocols have already been designed, as well as a full team of locals trained, to complete preliminary and post-eradication surveys.
- Terrestrial Monitoring: We will work with Terrestrial Biologist, Dr. Margie Falanruw (US Fish Wildlife Service) to design terrestrial biodiversity surveys on the island, with a focus on reptiles. She has previously completed surveys on the Island.
- Seabird Monitoring: Visual surveys will be conducted pre- and post-eradication to record species diversity and abundance. If funds allow, we will deploy acoustic recorders to monitor presence and activity of seabirds.

The project's impact on livelihoods will be measured by interviewing and surveying local residents to obtain information on the number and size of gardens planted on Loosiep and the number of people utilizing this resource, as well as other terrestrial food sources. Information will be obtained pre-implementation, and 1 and 2 years after project implementation for the following:

- Number of new gardens established: assessment of development of new plots, amount of planting done and estimates of food and resources produced from plots.
- Household food consumption: An assessment of quantity, variety and sources of foods each household eats will be evaluated annually to track changes in quantity, access, and food variety over the duration of the grant. One People One Reef surveys the community each year to measure seafood consumption through an existing project. This survey will be amended to include terrestrial-based food consumption.
- Interisland trade and sharing of food resources will be tracked to determine if the subsistence economy is improved by empowering increased trade of crops and seafood between islands.
- The project will utilize SEM-Pasifika, Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal

<p>Managers in Pacific Island Countries as a key resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One People One Reef has found that interviews and focus groups are the most successful way to monitor results within the community, so these will be completed alongside surveys mentioned above where appropriate. 	
Number of days planned for M&E	85
Total project budget for M&E	£35,500
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	10%

Funding and Budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the '[Finance for Darwin and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

25. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

Where possible, project partners will collaborate to share resources that reduce costs such as shared boat travel, lodging, and boat charters. We have leveraged funds by partnering with organizations that are already established locally and have existing plans to complete work on the island, which will significantly reduce travel and personnel costs. The local community will complete a significant amount of the on-ground work. There are only 50 regular jobs available on the atoll for Ulithi's 1,000 residents, so involving the local community keeps travel costs to a minimum and provides critical employment. The project will also be significant investment in community in the form of capacity building. The technical, evaluation and planning skills gained will be invaluable in increasing efficiency and reducing cost on future restoration projects on the atoll. We have also been successful in securing commitments for in kind match in the form of personnel hours spent on the project that will reduce costs significantly.

Island Conservation (IC) prevents extinctions by working where the concentration of both biodiversity and species extinction is greatest—*islands*. By removing one of the greatest threats, introduced invasive vertebrates, native island species and ecosystems recover with little or no additional intervention. **Few conservation strategies offer a higher return on investment.** The numbers bear this out: islands account for 5.3% of the planet's land mass, but support 20% of all plants, mammals, and reptile species; this is also where species extinction is greatest. Island species are home to 45% of the IUCN Red List endangered species, the majority of which are principally threatened by invasive species. Successful eradication is the fastest, most assured way to slow the exponential rate of extinctions we see today.

26. 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.

(max 150 words)

We do not plan to purchase any capital items.

27. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

- One People One Reef has committed in kind for staff time and travel for a total of £XX,XXX in years 1-3, with a focus on community relations and socio-economic outcome monitoring.
- Ulithi Falalop Community Action Program has committed in kind for time and travel for a total of £X,XXX in years 1-3 for on the ground operational expenses.
- Island Conservation pledges to contribute cash funds raised from other private and public funding sources, along with in kind for staff time and travel, for a total of £XX,XXX in years 1-3 to go towards the eradication operating costs and staff time.
- Bluecology has committed £X,XXX in kind for staff time and travel for youth work in years two and three.

27b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Intend to apply April 2 nd , 2018	US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	\$XX,XXX	For year 1 of project.
Intend to apply February 2019	USFWS Coastal Program, Pacific Islands Program	\$XX,XXX	For year 2-3 of project. We have a strong existing relationship with this funder and expect that this will be in alignment with their interests.

27c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A

28) Financial Management Risks

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

Island Conservation has developed a system of internal controls to address financial management risks and threats relevant to the organization's success and the success of the projects it undertakes.

Those controls include:

- Internal financial policies addressing acceptable transactions, and procedures addressing proper processing of transactions.
- Arrangements with financial institutions that limit signatures on financial transactions (checks, wires, etc) to Board approved signers.
- Contractual agreements require the approval and signature of a corporate officers.
- Governance (Board) comprised of non-staff who regularly review financial statements, approve budgets, and determine significant organization policies.

Island Conservation engages an independent certified public accounting firm to conduct an annual audit. We have a zero-tolerance policy on fraud and bribery.

FCO Notifications

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

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

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Island Conservation
 (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of **£350,000** in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	Jen Lape
Position in the organisation	Chief Operating Officer

Signed**

Date:

1/26/2018

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	X
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	X
Have you included a letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	X
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.