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# DPR11S2\1002

## **Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves**

Across the Falklands historical land-use and introduced rodents have caused habitat degradation, reduced biodiversity and created fragmented species distributions. The project delivers priority management actions on four offshore island reserves to reverse habitat loss and reintroduce endemic native species. Tussac planting will restore native habitat and biodiversity, stabilise eroding peatland, and conserve ecological function. Novel reintroductions of threatened plants and two endemic bird species will maximise conservation benefit from previous rat eradications where extirpated species have not returned naturally post-eradication.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Andrew  
**Surname** Stanworth  
**Organisation** Falklands Conservation  
**Website (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Title	Dr
Name	Andrew
Surname	Stanworth
Organisation	Falklands Conservation
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
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Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Falklands Conservation
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Title & Summary

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### Q3. Project Title:

Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DPR11S1\1123

DPR11S1-1009

### Q4. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan to undertake.

Successful Darwin Plus Main projects in Round 11 must demonstrate substantial measurable outcomes in at least one of the themes of Darwin Plus either by the end of the project's implementation or via evidenced mechanisms for post-project delivery.

Preference will be given to discrete projects implementing existing identified environmental solutions on the ground.

The broad themes of Darwin Plus Main are:

- **Biodiversity:** improving and conserving biodiversity, and slowing or reversing biodiversity loss and degradation;
- **Climate change:** responding to, mitigating and adapting to climate change and its effects on the natural environment and local communities;
- **Environmental quality:** improving the condition and protection of the natural environment;
- **Capability and capacity building:** enhancing the capacity within OTs to support the environment in the short- and

long-term.

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Across the Falklands historical land-use and introduced rodents have caused habitat degradation, reduced biodiversity and created fragmented species distributions. The project delivers priority management actions on four offshore island reserves to reverse habitat loss and reintroduce endemic native species. Tussac planting will restore native habitat and biodiversity, stabilise eroding peatland, and conserve ecological function. Novel reintroductions of threatened plants and two endemic bird species will maximise conservation benefit from previous rat eradications where extirpated species have not returned naturally post-eradication.

## Section 3 - UKOT(s), Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q5. UKOT(s)

**Which UK Overseas Territory(ies) will your project be working in?**

Falkland Islands (FI)

**\* if you have indicated a territory group with an asterisk, please give detail on which territories you are working on here:**

*No Response*

**In addition to the UKOTs you have indicated, will your project directly benefit any other Territories or country(ies)?**

No

### Q6. Project dates

**Start date:**

01 April 2023

**End date:**

31 March 2026

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

3 years

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### Q7. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
<b>Amount:</b>	£109,772.00	£95,523.00	£98,130.00	<b>£</b> 303,425.00

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**Q8. Proportion of Darwin Plus budget expected to be expended in UKOTs (%)** ■

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**Q9a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?**

Yes

**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

Falklands Conservation (FC) will provide logistics and fieldwork equipment (i.e. zodiac boat, tools, camping equipment), provide in-kind staff time, and halve overhead charges to the project to a value of ██████████

Whilst not formalised as partners, as they will not be directly responsible for or undertaking outputs, a significant amount of support, expertise and advice has already been provided by Falkland Islands Government, Island Land-Care (Island

survey and logistics), Green-Hounds (biosecurity dogs) and the neighbouring land-owners to Pebble Islet in defining an exciting but feasible project. This is likely to continue through-out the project amounting to significant support in time and expertise to the project from local contributing stakeholders.

Falkland Islands Government has committed █████ match-funding (subject to standard FIG budgetary processes) in support of the work to establish a nursery and grow additional species of native plants for restoration purposes

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**Q9b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)** █████

**Q9c. 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?**

*No Response*

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**Section 4 - Problem statement****Q10. Problem the project is trying to address**

**Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in the UKOTs, relating to at least one of the themes of Darwin Plus.**

**For example, what are the specific threats to the environment that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? How will your proposed project help? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document).**

Human activity has transformed the terrestrial environment of the Falklands with less than 1% of the land mass now considered to be un-impacted by human land-use. Grazing and burning have been particularly damaging to native habitats and flora.

Tussac is the most productive native habitat, of importance to three-quarters of the Falklands' breeding bird species, abundant invertebrate fauna, and breeding pinnipeds. Yet, past and current detrimental land-use has reduced tussac to < 20% of its former extent and it is now considered to be a national priority habitat. Once tussac ground-cover is lost the exposed peat is at risk of rapid wind erosion. Loss of several meters of peat to the underlying bare clay or bedrock can occur and once this point is reached the process is irreversible. As a consequence vast scars of bare clay now dot the Falklands landscape. Not only is the immediate habitat lost, but a damaging cycle commences as the deposited windblown peat dust can suppress and kill large areas of vegetation leading to further destabilisation of soils and a multiplication of the land area at risk of erosion, or be blown out to sea where it smothers inshore shallow marine habitats. Timely intervention before this point is therefore critical if biodiversity and carbon stores are not to be lost, and benefits reach far beyond the direct restored area .

Grazing has also led to the widespread suppression of many other habitats and native plants such as; boxwood, the islands' tallest native shrub (identified as an Important Plant Area priority habitat); and the internationally Endangered Falklands rockcress and hairy daisy, both reduced to <1,000 mature individuals. Natural re-establishment of these species is limited due to their restricted remnant distributions, limited seed dispersal and habitat modification across their former range.

Invasive rodents meanwhile have extirpated populations of the endemic Cobb's wren and tussacbird, from the mainland of East and West Falklands and many offshore islands. Once having a continuous distribution around the shores of the Falklands, the species now have highly fragmented and discontinuous distributions. Over the last 20 years rats have been eradicated from 66 islands across the archipelago but Cobb's wren has not naturally readily recolonised due to poor flying ability and limited dispersal relative to the extended distance between cleared islands and refuge populations. Translocations would further realise restoration benefits at these sites.

This project focuses on restoration management actions across four offshore island reserves. It will conduct large-scale tussac and boxwood habitat restorations and lead the pioneering re-introductions of Cobb's wren and tussacbird to two islands and two endangered endemic plant species (to four islands). This will deliver significant on the ground biodiversity outcomes and a template for future restoration management in the Falklands. As tussac grass has been shown to deliver

rates of carbon sequestration greater than tropical and boreal forests, information on restoration costs/challenges will also inform climate change mitigation within the Falklands.

## Section 5 - Environmental Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

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### Q11. Environmental Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the national and/or international agreement(s) your project is targeting. What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address and how? You should also consider local, territory specific agreements and action plans here. Letters of support from UKOT Government partners/stakeholders should also make clear reference to the agreements/action plans your project is contributing towards.**

**Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement.**

Relevant International policies include:

- Aichi Target 5, with regards to reducing rates of degradation and loss of all natural habitat.
- CBD Goals 1 and 2, with regards to conservation and protection of habitats and species diversity and articles:

8: regarding rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species;  
13: with regards to promoting public understanding of the importance of conservation of biological diversity  
17: with regards to facilitating exchange of information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including results of technical and scientific research

- Sustainable Development Goal 15: 'Life on Land', with regards to restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and halting and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Relevant National policies include:

- Falkland Islands Government's Island Plan (2022-2026), with regards to encouraging natural habitat restoration and preservation
- Falkland Islands (FI) Environment Strategy 2021-2040, with regards to policies:
  - 8.1 "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Integrity- reducing [biodiversity] loss through tackling threats, mitigate degradation and promote restoration of native ecosystems"
  - 8.3 "Land and Freshwater- manage and protect our native terrestrial ... ecosystems, improve terrestrial ... ecosystem integrity, investigate the potential for peatland restoration and frameworks around restoration"
  - 8.4 "Climate Change- understand potential of native ecosystems for mitigating and offsetting carbon emissions"
- FI Environment Charter: 2.0, regarding ensuring protection and restoration of key habitats
- FI Biodiversity Framework, regarding protection and enhancement of 'Key Sites' which includes Important Plant Areas (IPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)

Prevention of further habitat loss and restoration of degraded habitats is a recurrent theme in the above international and national environmental strategies. The project's direct action on the ground will restore 24 hectares of tussac habitat. It will also help protect at least a further 30 hectares of inland vegetation currently being directly impacted by windblown sand and peat deposition derived from the coastal tussac peat erosion. On Pebble Islet this will more than double the area of tussac and half the area of bare eroding tussac peat.

Tussacbird and Cobb's wren are both range-restricted Falkland endemic species, with Cobb's wren having been subject to a national Species Action Plan (SAP). They are determinant species for the internationally and nationally recognised IBA and KBA key-site designations. Both Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy are endemic; classed as globally and nationally Endangered under IUCN Red List criteria; and are legally protected nationally. The current project will expand their distribution and provide further population robustness against stochastic events reducing biodiversity loss and aiding the conservation of species diversity.

Policies to address global climate change are imperative. Peatlands are increasingly recognised for their ability to sequester and lock-up carbon when healthy, but as a source of emissions if degraded through land-use or drying causing the organic matter to breakdown. Healthy tussac peatlands have been shown to have one of the highest global rates of

carbon sequestration of any measured peatland or habitat. The current project not only protects and expands tussac habitat directly but may indirectly contribute to development of carbon offsetting.

## Section 6 - Method, Project Stakeholders, Gender, Change Expected, Pathway to Change & Exit Strategy

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### Q12. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

FC has 40 years of experience delivering projects at remote sites with extended logistical chains. Tussac and boxwood planting has previously been undertaken by FC and others, and the techniques to maximise success are now well established and transferable. Past FC efforts utilised day-trip volunteer planters and received strong community support providing an existing pool of experienced planters. However, the current project represents a scaling up (approximately five-fold by area and effort) of these activities and a more remote site with access taking anywhere from 5-6 hours to over a day depending on plane availability, and requiring additional vehicle and boat transport). As such, the program will need to transition to utilising paid, site-resident planters undertaking 10-day rotations to increase planting efficiency and reduce access costs. This model has been utilised by the Island LandCare / Antarctic Research Trust (with whom FC work closely) at a similarly remote Falklands site.

FC has several years of experience through DPLUS and other projects with regards to restoration using native plant species. A joint project with the local garden centre has resulted in the cultivation of some native plant species for sale, and expertise in this area can be drawn on.

Avian translocation has not been conducted previously in the Islands but feasibility studies, a workshop and reports were undertaken through a past EU-funded "South Atlantic Invasive Species Project" and OTEP-funded "Cobb's Wren Conservation Project" (2009-11) which reviewed the extant Falklands situation alongside global lessons on passerine conservation. FC was an integral part of these activities and the capacity and expertise gained remains available with past project officers and stakeholders still resident and active in the Islands.

The current FC Sites Officer will transfer to take responsibility as the Project Officer, negating the need for outside recruitment. Along with existing internal administrative structures this has been a successful method of delivery for many DPLUS projects.

Project methodology draws on the above experience and lessons learned:

Pebble Islet (PI) tussac and boxwood restoration

PI (500ha) was recently purchased and brought under conservation management by FC after a long history of grazing. The project would:

- Conduct fauna and flora surveys and remote satellite / orthomosaic drone survey to establish pre-restoration baselines on PI to monitor project impact and positive future change
- Construct a simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people on PI to provide shelter for winter season planting, as day-visits or yacht-support is not feasible.
- Restore 24ha of tussac habitat, planting c.100,000 tussac tillers in PI over 4 planting periods with paid day-rate planters.
- Establish native plant nursery for bare-root boxwood transplants
- Accurately record planting productivity rates and costs for PI planting to inform national restoration management policies and feasibility of potential future Falklands carbon offsetting options.
- Plant 1,000 bare-root boxwood transplants planted along 4km of coastline on PI

Endemic threatened native plant introductions (4 islands)

- Seed collection of endemic Endangered Falkland rock-cress and hairy daisy from FC owned Middle and Motley Islands, following sustainable collection guidelines.
- Establish native plant nursery to grow up perennial planting stock of Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy, enabling wider restorations to occur post-project
- Introductions made to four islands under conservation ownership; PI plus 3 islands in the Lively Island group.
- Follow-up checks on introduced plants to check for evidence of reproduction, and allow further planting if necessary.

Cobb's Wren and tussacbird re-introduction (Double and Outer Islands)

Double and Outer Islands (FC owned) were amongst the first islands in the Falklands to be cleared of rats in 2001 but 20-years later Cobb's wren and tussacbird still remain absent.

- Conduct source population estimate and set sustainable capture limits (no more than 10% of population, or 20 birds) on each donor island, which should be within a 12-hour transfer distance (24-hour capture to release) and support good passerine density. A number of FC and Antarctic Research Trust conservation owned islands meet criteria and owners have expressed support.
- Trap at least 20 current year juveniles, take morphometric measures and blood sample, ring birds, translocate overnight and release in suitable habitat on Outer Island and Double Island.
- Conduct surveys in following breeding seasons to both establish translocated bird survival, and verify that donor breeding populations not impacted by removals. Translocation in year 2 will allow over-winter survival and second year breeding to be assessed.

### Q13. Project Stakeholders

**Who are the stakeholders for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them.**

Falkland Island Government (FIG) grant research licences and permits for plant collection or animal translocations. They are supportive of the project and will assist to ensure compliance and that required permits are in place. Government Officers will try to visit sites, receive project updates, and also information pertinent to carbon offsetting and restoration techniques, and disseminate through FIG committees.

Island Land Care (Falklands NGO): Have extensive experience of logistical support of rat eradications, tussac planting, and invasive plant control around the islands and were responsible for the original 2009 Cobb's wren SAP. Having previously conducted thistle eradication on Pebble Islet they have already provided advice to confirm project feasibility.

Gould Family Farm (owner-managers of Pebble Island, adjacent to PI and location of the nearest airstrip, so controllers of access): A management MoU has already been signed with the Goulds to assist with transit to the islet, air-strip use, accommodation and logistical support.

Antarctic Research Trust (Falklands NGO): Undertake conservation management of a potential donor island for avian translocations and are supportive of the approach.

Green-Hounds Ltd: Biosecurity detector dogs will ensure islands are still rat free prior to any bird re-introductions.

Junior Watch Group: Assist in native plant hub, growing native plants for restoration

Brian Summers / Frin Ross: Restoration specialist still resident in the islands and now working independently.

Extensive formal and informal discussions have been held with all parties in determining the priorities and feasibility of the project and their ongoing guidance will be integral to the project

### Q14. 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. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.**

Falklands Conservation (FC) currently employs 7 female and 5 male staff. The organisation's CEO is female. There are no specific barriers to gender equity in the organisation and consequently for the proposed project activities. Falklands Conservation has extant policies and procedures on Field-working, Leave Policy (including maternity and paternity leave), Safeguarding, Employee Code of Conduct, Harassment and Bullying, and Whistleblowing; all of which also provide components towards ensuring that the organisation is an equal opportunities employer and that the Project activities will actively adhere to gender equity and 'do no harm' principles.

Females are well-represented in key positions in the Falklands community and among the potential project stakeholders, including the FIG Environment Department and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Recent volunteer tussac planting covering 20 days over the last 2 years has involved 73 separate volunteers of whom 52% were female and 10% youth under 24-years of age.

## **Q15. 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) and the potential to scale the approach. Please describe the changes for the environment and, where relevant, for people in the OTs, and how they are linked.**

**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.**

Short-term:

Twenty-four hectares of re-established tussac habitat on Pebble Islet will provide nesting, foraging and cover for a range of native and endemic fauna leading to increased biodiversity and population numbers. Stabilisation of peatland erosion and coastal areas using boxwood will provide improved seedbed conditions for self-seeding natural regeneration beyond the planting area, whilst downwind habitats susceptible to sediment deposition will be preserved, benefiting biodiversity, FC, FIG restoration targets and national carbon balances.

Improved population status of two endemic bird species and two endemic globally endangered native plants will extend species spatial range, thus reducing risks from stochastic events (fire, rodent arrival) and climate change at the population level. Achieving FC strategic objectives, FIG 'Key Site' strategies and improving global plant conservation.

Funding is almost wholly spent locally. In particular the project will, through a MoU with the adjoining island landowner provide economic diversification and, in the longer-term, tourism opportunities. Such a management MoU between a conservation NGO and a landowner is a notable first within the Falkland Islands. A transition towards employed planters, rather than voluntary ones also provides an alternative income source within the rural economy at an off-peak period in the farming and tourism year.

Long-term:

As well as short-term outputs, the project is a facilitatory one - increased expertise and capacity in Cobb's wren re-introductions is applicable across over 60 islands eradicated of rats which are geographically and genetically isolated from extant remnant wren populations. It will furthermore safeguard against permanent extirpations from any future island rat invasions and ultimately assisting to defragment bird populations, supporting longer-term FIG biodiversity objectives.

Capacity would be increased in community members to deliver restoration activities and wildlife surveys. Outreach will increase environmental awareness and support for restoration, climate change robustness and carbon offsetting options, benefiting opportunities for conservation delivery.

Pebble Islet is owned by FC and managed as a nature reserve. The project will establish the required infrastructure to allow continuation of restoration activities beyond the project into the future. It will take a number of years of continued ongoing effort to fully restore the island. Furthermore through a MoU with the adjoining island land-owner it allows the sustainable development of tourism on the islet that spreads the economic benefit of restoration to the rural constituency.

#### Project Scaling

In addition to the direct biodiversity gains, practical knowledge on planting productivity and actual costs will assist in discussions around national carbon-credit via peatland restoration schemes and identify opportunities for employment and rural carbon economy diversification. If adopted at a national scale such initiatives could mainstream sustainable habitat restoration activities to further sites and the agricultural sector at a landscape scale, benefiting FIG, rural communities and national conservation targets.

## Q16. Pathway to change

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

Early engagement with decision-makers and stakeholders has been a key part of project planning for delivery. Engagement with Falklands Island Government to achieve project support should facilitate legislative and policy permissions, such as for protected species translocations. Engagement with other stakeholders regarding their experiences and willingness to contribute donor sites should facilitate output achievement. Initial support provides the basis for optimising a successful outcome.

Using well established internal organisational mechanisms and experienced existing staff rather than a new appointment for Project Officer is a key component of effective project delivery.

Paid community involvement aims to encourage engagement, resulting in knowledge transfer and wider understanding and support of restoration work. Accompanying media should increase reach. Practical involvement and media provide multiple approaches to maximising the uptake of messaging around restoration need, approach and successes.

Development of new techniques to improve species translocation and further evidencing the success of this approach, should strengthen confidence and uptake. Increased potential value of restoration in climate change mitigation may support developing carbon offsetting options and therefore rural economy diversification options that may encourage further future large-scale restoration. This should provide the context for the longer term impact.

## Q17. Exit Strategy

**How will the project 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? If relevant, how will your approach be scaled?**

The project will establish the infrastructure and approach allowing continued restoration beyond the project end.

The project will deliver 24ha of restored tussac habitat focussed to ensure the majority of most at-risk peatlands on Pebble Islet will not pass the point of no return. However additional bare areas will remain and further bulking-up planting will be required in the future. The simple weather-proof sleeping shelter will facilitate recurrent restoration activities on the islet and elsewhere. Expansion of planting expertise by local residents will assist both FC's and other NGO's base of experienced personnel for restoration works. FC will continue to have staff in post that will support future restoration activities on PI building on the outputs of this project.

Post re-introduction monitoring survey of Cobb's wren and tussacbird will inform whether additional translocation is required to reinforce the newly established population. Media releases and knowledge products will ensure that the community has access to lessons learned and methodologies developed to take forward future restorations. Again FC will retain the project officer post-project as our Sites Officer in order to ensure guidance is on hand from the organisation on the developed techniques.

Key sustainability components will be maintaining the public use of outputs and an interest in habitat assessment and

monitoring. Much of this will be through FC's permanent roles and functions. The Communications and Marketing Officer maintains FC's website (hosting project outputs) and delivers communications around FC's key strategic aims, including informative, positive messaging around habitat restoration and land management. The Community Outreach Officer ensures engagement in related activities. These roles will support stakeholders in terrestrial habitat conservation (as guided by the current project), into the future. FC commits around £150,000 annually to support these roles.

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

*No Response*

## Section 7 - Risk Management

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### Q18. 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 Register 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.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<b>Fiduciary (Financial)</b> Grant funding is incorrectly managed or utilised for activity outside the defined restricted project fund budget and project outputs	Major	rare	moderate	FC has a robust system of financial controls. Two trustee Treasurers oversee our funds in the UK and FI respectively. CEO is responsible for financial management, reporting to trustees quarterly and approved auditors annually. FC uses TAS for tracking expenditure, reconciled monthly by a finance officer.	insignificant
<b>Safeguarding</b> Welfare of staff, stakeholders, children or vulnerable adults is compromised by project activities.	Major	rare	moderate	FC has a suite of interlinking safeguarding and conduct policies, reviewed and reported on, that comply with statutory responsibilities and recognise that regardless of age, gender, religion or beliefs, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or socioeconomic background, all have a right to a positive and enjoyable experience in a safe environment.	insignificant

<b>Delivery Chain</b> Capital items are not available locally/ local operators cannot provide capacity and lead to delay of activities or missed critical planting / translocation / seed-collection windows.	Major	possible	major	Global issues have increased supply chain issues however FC have extensive experience of extended supply chain lines and working at remote sites and the PO post will be filled by internal transfer meaning recruitment will not be required and full familiarity with local suppliers, supply lines, shipping and order times.	minor
<b>Risk 4</b> It is not possible to recruit sufficient paid personnel for tussac planting.	major	possible	major	Planting would take place to avoid peak farming and tourism seasons, whilst still avoiding the worst of mid-winter weather and holidays, maximising availability of personnel. FC has a wide outreach circulation and existing base of tussac planters, over 70 individual volunteers have conducted tussac planting in the last 2 years	minor
<b>Risk 5</b> Donor islands for avian translocation not located or translocations fail.	major	unlikely	major	FC & Island LandCare/ART both own islands with Cobb's wren and tussacbird <5hrs transit-distance and are supportive of the project. Introductions would be to islands with rat-free status >10yrs, with suitable healthy habitat & no grazing, secure conservation management, at release rates well below the habitat holding capacity (8pairs/km shoreline)	minor
<b>Risk 6</b> Organisational over-commitment / capacity with multiple concurrent projects.	moderate	unlikely	moderate	Each of the separate project initiatives have dedicated project officers to drive the project outputs and assist core-staff in 6-monthly review. Weekly staff meetings ensure separate projects do not cause scheduling or capacity conflicts but rather work together to ensure synergistic opportunities, especially when in the field.	insignificant

## Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

### Q19. 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.

**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.**

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 [DPR11S2-1009 Implementation Timetable](#)

 16/10/2022

 13:09:45

 pdf 472.49 KB

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## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

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### Q20. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

**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 Plus projects will need 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. For more information, see [Finance Guidance](#).**

There are no other formal partners on the project and out-sourcing of output activities is limited to GIS mapping and infrastructure development. As such monitoring and evaluation will sit within FC project and staffing review structures. However, project delivery will be overseen and managed by the establishment of an internal Steering Group formed by the core Management Team and the Terrestrial Conservation Team Lead who will be the Project Officer (PO). The core Management Team comprises of the Conservation Manager (CM), Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Technical Administrative Officer (TAO).

The CM will be responsible for overall project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of timely outputs and progress and have overall project accountability. The CEO will ensure overall financial propriety and that activities meet with safeguarding policies, etc. Whilst the Technical Administrative Officer and administrative assistant will provide financial oversight, support and 6-monthly financial summary.

The PO will lead on the project implementation and delivery, including the planning of fieldwork, liaising with and coordinating planters, equipment acquisition and maintenance, data analysis, and reporting.

The Steering Group and PO will meet at least bi-annually, but more often as appropriate to address any specific issues. The PO will provide Steering Group members with project updates including a budget summary from the TAO. Any significant change-requests on budget, timing, or logframe will be agreed by the Steering Group and liaison with Darwin Initiative representatives will occur through the PO to ensure complete oversight.

Within Falklands Conservation, weekly update meetings are held between all project staff on core activities on project progress. These meetings ensure there are not personnel or logistical conflicts between projects scheduling and also seek synergies between each project and project officers, including other concurrent Darwin projects.

The PO and TAO will communicate regularly to ensure appropriate tracking of budget lines and address any administrative challenges. Accounting will be managed as an auditable restricted fund.

Broader, external feedback on overall progress, or specific relevant elements of it, will be gained through communication with relevant stakeholders.

FIG has seen the project proposal, been engaged on project development and is supportive. Due to the nature of the project there is minimal requirement for FIG direct involvement and consequently FIG indicated that ongoing update by committee, rather than a full project partner, would be strongly preferable given their limited capacity.

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 (%)

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Number of days planned for M&E

48

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## Section 10 - Logical Framework

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### Q21. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Plus 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

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible**. On the application form, you will be asked to copy the Impact, Outcome and Output statements and activities - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

#### Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

---

 [DPR11S2-1009 Logical Framework](#)

 16/10/2022

 13:38:51

 pdf 228.8 KB

#### Impact:

Improved conservation status of the Falkland Islands' native habitats, faunal and floral biodiversity with resultant improvement in ecosystem functioning and carbon sequestration of coastal peatlands.

#### Outcome:

Restored native island habitats and newly-established endemic bird and plant populations increase biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and resilience to climate change and invasive species, and inform on restoration benefits and methodologies.

#### Project Outputs

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##### Output 1:

Pebble Islet habitats restored via a doubling of the area of native tussac grass and a halving of the area of bare-peat ground through boxwood planting.

---

##### Output 2:

Four new, sustainable offshore island populations each of two globally threatened endemic plants; Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy, are established.

---

##### Output 3:

Two new sustainable offshore island populations of endemic Cobb's wren and tussacbird are established on rat-free Double and Outer islands.

---

**Output 4:**

Improved information on the benefits of ecological restoration and restoration techniques shared with community members through media and engagement (employing equal opportunity and 'do no harm' approaches).

---

**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 baseline survey of Pebble Islet (PI) and produce PI digital GIS habitat map to inform restoration
- 1.2 Construct simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people on PI to allow effective, safe, winter-season planting
- 1.3 Four 2-week winter tussac-tiller planting trips of 6 people to PI. Tillers harvested and transported by quad for planting. Planting information recorded.
- 1.4 Establish native plant nursery to grow-on bare-root boxwood transplants
- 1.5 Plant boxwood bare-root transplants to coincide with winter tussac planting periods on PI.
  
- 2.1 Collection of Falkland rock-cress seed from Middle Island and hairy daisy seed from Motley Island using visits already scheduled for other concurrent work.
- 2.2 Sowing and growing of perennial planting stock of Falkland rock-cress and hairy daisy, and making of seed bombs.
- 2.3 Planting of perennial planting stock along with trial of seed-bombs into prepared seed-bed at selected sites on 4 separate new islands (including PI).
- 2.4 Return visit to planting locations during flowering season to record plant survival and establishment and to monitor success of seeding trial.
  
- 3.1 Donor site survey, mist-net capture (Cobb's wren and tussacbird) with banding, measurements and sex-identification
- 3.2 Transfer to release islands - Double Island (9ha) and Outer Island (20ha).
- 3.3 Return visit to both donor and release islands to conduct bird counts to confirm no significant impact to donor island and survival and establishment on release island.
  
- 4.1 Dissemination of information from project via local media, including radio, press, TV and social media.
- 4.2 Engagement in project activities by community members.
- 4.3 Collation of outreach metrics for project activities detailing personnel involved, public contact and engagement levels by community / stakeholder constituency, gender and age. Report publication.

## Section 11 - Budget and Funding

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### Q22. Budget

Please complete the template below which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

[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.

**NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. Darwin Plus cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.**

Please upload the Lead Partner's financial accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

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

 [DPR11S2-1009 BCF Budget](#)  
 16/10/2022  
 13:22:14  
 xlsx 94.64 KB

### Q23. Funding

**Q23a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work?**

New Initiative

**Please provide details:**

This is a new initiative taking forward new approaches at new sites. Pebble Islet where most of the restoration planting will occur has only recently been acquired by FC. The move to new residential planting approaches is a necessity for the project and whilst it has been carried out once previously by another local organisation, this is entirely new for FC. Plant and bird translocations are all new approaches.

**Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

No

### Q24. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much Darwin Plus funding as possible directly benefiting OT communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-Territory.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where Darwin Plus funds will be spent. What benefits will the Territory/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any Darwin Plus funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

Almost all of the funds will be spent in the Falkland Islands - less than [REDACTED] of the total requested funds are likely to be spent outside. This will be a consequence of the purchase of a quad bike. Other salaries, materials, equipment and logistics costs will be paid within the Falklands.

## Q25. Capital items

**If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Plus 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 costs of [REDACTED] of requested funding, are requested for vital island infrastructure and equipment necessary for effective project delivery of restoration planting.

A simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people to remain on PI is essential for planting activities which must occur in winter when soil is wet and transplant stock dormant. Winter weather and short days requires basic accommodation for warmth, safety, and rest to maintain morale and productivity. Due to the very remote location day-visits are not possible and yacht support not feasible due to lack of secure anchorage over extended periods.

Healthy remnant tussac necessary for tiller harvest is found at the western end of the island requiring transport of a large quantity of heavy tillers to the planting sites. As this will require a 4x4 quad-bike to remain on the island through-out the winter - hiring or borrowing a quad is not possible, nor cost-effective.

## Q26. 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.**

The budget has been constructed using a value-for-money approach based around 'best-price' for staff and resources, utilising existing equipment, infrastructure and networks where possible, maximising in-kind contributions and adding value.

The remote nature of the Falklands with consequential logistical challenges and small population (limited supply base) does mean that field-based projects and intra-island travel is generally expensive to deliver; however visit efficiency/frequency is optimised and key value-for-money elements in the project include:

- Coordination with wider FC projects to achieve shared field-work efficiencies
- Project stakeholders add expertise and value with highly practical input to minimise 3rd-party contracting.
- FC equipment and training with extensive use of FC equipment 'in-kind' to avoid purchase including zodiac, outboard motor, boat suits and life jackets which are legacies of past projects
- Existing networks. FC has well established volunteer and international support and communication networks.
- Stakeholders already identified and many are engaged so time on key project elements will be maximised.
- Added value. Synergies with ongoing outreach, communications, habitat restoration and site management activities mean considerable value-added. Information generated would inform decision-making, industry, monitoring methodologies and future re-search, for many years.

Ultimately the project would deliver 24ha of restoration, and additional 4km of coastal peatland stabilisation, plus pioneering translocation of four threatened species across 4 islands for £300k which is considered a great impact to cost ratio.

## Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

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### Q27. Outputs of the project and Open Access

**All outputs from Darwin Plus projects should be made available on-line and free to users whenever possible. Please outline how you will achieve this and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin Plus to fund this.**

- Survey reports will be freely available on the FC Website (<http://www.falklandsconservation.com>). Outputs from previous

Darwin Plus projects have been downloaded over 1,000 times through our site.

- Metadata (the latter in ISO 19115) for data collected will be available through the IMS-GIS data centre, which promotes open-access, data sharing, accessibility, discovery and documentation. Currently one of the main services of the data centre is the online metadata catalogue <https://www.south-atlantic-research.org/research/data-science/data-services-metadata-catalogue/>.

Specific planting data will be available on request from FC.

Restoration activity will also be logged on the recently compiled restoration database for FIG, by Island LandCare. Again, information from this should be available on request.

## Q28. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through Darwin Plus 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.**

<b>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</b>	Checked
<b>We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)</b>	Checked
<b>We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked
<b>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</b>	Checked
<b>We share our safeguarding policy with all partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>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</b>	Checked

**Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.**

Awareness of and compliance with FC policies is a requirement of all FC staff and achieved through a electronic tracking system. Relevant policy components are adopted into risk assessments and guidance provided to those involved in FC activities.

The project has no formal partners.

## Q29. Ethics

**Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance. Additionally, are there any**

**human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them? Any risk assessment and mitigation of human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks should be included in the Question 18 on Risk Management.**

The current project should not infringe any legal or ethical obligations within the Islands. Site work will only occur with explicit consent. There are not considered any wider direct impacts from this project on others, or infringements of their rights, privacy or safety. The project itself aims to inform and engage the community and to seek input/involvement.

Falklands conservation has a health and safety policy to protect the health and safety of its staff. It also implements Standard Operating Procedures for remote working and compulsory risk assessments. This would encompass the duty of care towards planters and non-FC personnel involved in the project, and is tied to the proposal and request to fund construction of a shelter on Pebble Island for planters.

## Section 13 - Project Staff

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### Q30. 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?
Andrew Stanworth	<b>Project Leader</b>	5	Checked
Grant Munro	Project Officer	85	Checked
Pame Jelbes	Accounting & Financial Management	5	Checked
Jenni Sol	Logistical & native plant support	5	Checked

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
existing role, currently re-appointing	Admin, book-entry, broader project support	5	Checked
Sorrel Pompert Robertson	Comms, PR & multimedia planning & activity	5	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.**

 DPR11S2\_1002\_CVs  
 16/10/2022  
 12:55:01  
 pdf 785.12 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 14 - Project Partners

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### Q31. 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:** Falklands Conservation

**Is the Lead Partner based in a UKOT where the project is working?**  Yes

**Website address:** falklandsconservation.com/

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

FC's Conservation Manager will be responsible for overall project management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The Project Officer will lead on the project implementation and delivery, including the planning of fieldwork, liaising with and coordinating project stakeholders, equipment acquisition and maintenance, data analysis, and reporting.

FC has a proven track record in managing large budget projects and has successfully delivered multiple Darwin Plus projects in recent years. A range of staff will have supporting roles including in accounting, logistics, and media outputs. FC has been delivering conservation projects in the Falkland Islands for 40 years, and has good local relationships and community buy-in that will be used to benefit the project. FC regularly provides conservation advice to the Falkland Islands Government (FIG), and senior FC staff will relay project results regularly to the FIG ensuring good governmental support.

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**Allocated budget (proportion or value):**



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**Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)**

Yes

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

Yes

---

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

Yes

---

**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

No

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

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[DPR11S2\\_1002\\_LoS](#)

16/10/2022

13:01:41

pdf 804.02 KB

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[DPR11S2\\_1002\\_Response\\_to\\_feedback](#)

16/10/2022

13:01:16

pdf 580.74 KB

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## Section 15 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q32. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

**Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Plus, Darwin Initiative or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 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
DPLUS169	Andrew Stanworth	New Island: completing preparatory steps for restoration against invasive mammals
DPLUS126	Andrew Stanworth/Caroline Weir	Advancing Falklands and region-scale management of globally important whale populations
DPLUS115	Andrew Stanworth	Unlocking Falkland Islands Marine Management: Key Biodiversity Areas for Seabirds
DPLUS110	Andrew Stanworth	Recognise, protect, restore: driving sound stewardship of Falklands peat-wetlands.
DPLUS082	Andrew Stanworth	Conserving Falklands' whale populations: addressing data deficiencies for informed management
DPLUS017	Andrew Stanworth	Lower plants inventory and conservation in the Falkland Islands

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 16 - Certification

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### Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Falklands Conservation

I apply for a grant of



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, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

<b>Name</b>	Andrew Stanworth
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Conservation Manager
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <a href="#">AJS Sig</a>  13/10/2022  17:18:30  jpg 5.04 KB
<b>Date</b>	17 October 2022

**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

 <a href="#">Signed 2021 accounts</a>  14/10/2022  17:12:35  pdf 4.17 MB	 <a href="#">Signed 2020 accounts</a>  13/10/2022  17:42:58  pdf 1.52 MB
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**Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF**

 <a href="#">Policy 24 FC Safeguarding Policy 2022 GW incl recor ding&amp;FAQ</a>  13/10/2022  17:35:37  pdf 1.15 MB
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## Section 17 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Plus Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have attached my completed logframe and timeline as a PDF using the templates provided.</b>	Checked

I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 30, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the lead partner and main partner organisation(s), including relevant OT Governments, identified at Question 31, 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 28.	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 Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Plus 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.**

Unchecked

#### **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).

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Pebble Islet habitats restored via a doubling of the area of native tussac grass and a halving of the area of bare-peat ground through boxwood planting.</b>													
1.1	Pebble Islet baseline surveys, report and digital map production													
1.2	Provision of simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people on Pebble Islet													
1.3	Four 2-week winter tussac-tiller planting trips of 6 people (10 days planting / trip)													
1.4	Establish native plant nursery to produce grow-on bare-root boxwood plants													
1.5	Boxwood planting on Pebble Islet													
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Four new, sustainable offshore island populations each of two globally threatened endemic plants; Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy, are established.</b>													
2.1	Sustainable seed collection from donor populations of Falkland rock-cress and hairy daisy													
2.2	Production of perennial planting stock of Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy													

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3	Planting at 4 new sites each for Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy													
2.4	Re-survey of planting sites of Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy to detail plant survival and confirm establishment of sustainable population													
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Two new sustainable offshore island populations of endemic Cobb's wren and tussacbird are established on rat-free Double and Outer islands.</b>													
3.1	Selection and survey of donor populations of Cobb's wren and tussacbird. Mist-net capture, morphometrics and blood samples.													
3.2	Transfer and release of Cobbs' wren and tussacbird at Double and Outer islands.													
3.3	Re-survey for establishment survival and capture impacts on Cobb's wren and tussacbird donor and receptor populations													
<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Improved information on the benefits of ecological restoration and restoration techniques shared with community members through media and engagement</b>													

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<b>(employing equal opportunity and 'do no harm' approaches).</b>													
4.1	Ongoing progress reports and dissemination through media outlets													
4.2	Community engagement in project activities													
4.3	Published report on restoration logistics, costs and carbon sequestration													

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Improved conservation status of the Falkland Islands' native habitats, faunal and floral biodiversity with resultant improvement in ecosystem functioning and carbon sequestration of coastal peatlands.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Restored native island habitats and newly-established endemic bird and plant populations increase biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and resilience to climate change and invasive species, and inform on restoration benefits and methodologies.</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> Area of tussac habitat on Pebble Islet (PI) increases by 24ha and length of boxwood planted coastline increases by 4km by YR3.</p> <p><b>0.2</b> New populations of Cobb's wren and tussacbird established on Double and Outer islands by YR3.</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Number of sustainable sub-populations of Falklands rockcress and hairy daisy increased by 4 new island sites by Yr3.</p> <p><b>0.4</b> Evaluations of developed restoration approaches are shared with the community up to end YR3.</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> GPS generated polygons of new habitat areas. Photographs of new areas and survey records from start and end of the project. PI management plan.</p> <p><b>0.2</b> Confirmation of presence, persistence and breeding on donor and recipient island.</p> <p><b>0.3</b> GPS locations of planted sub-populations. Photographs of plants <i>in-situ</i>. Surveys to confirm survival through presence, persistence and seed-set on donor and recipient islands.</p> <p><b>0.4</b> Media articles and attendance lists for project activities.</p>	<p>Increased biodiversity, carbon sequestration and improved resilience to climate change and invasive species will result from habitat restoration and species introductions.</p> <p><i>A larger area of native habitat combined with management action will increase breeding and foraging options for a wide range of Falkland native species.</i></p> <p><i>Tussac grass habitat has one of the highest peat production rates globally with above ground carbon storage equivalent to temperate forest (Evans et al 2020)</i></p> <p><i>Increasing the population size and number of breeding sites of endemic birds and plants should reduce the population level impacts of invasive species colonisations at individual island sites.</i></p>

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

			<p><i>More healthy and robust habitats and species populations are commonly held to be more resilient to climate change</i></p> <p>Project legacy is maintained</p> <p><i>Long-term security of restoration and introductions will be provided by utilising sites owned by Falklands Conservation and managed as nature reserves.</i></p>
<p><b>Outputs: 1.</b> Pebble Islet habitats restored via a doubling of the area of native tussac grass and a halving of the area of bare-peat ground through boxwood planting.</p>	<p>1.1 Survey data and drone images collected to inform restoration planning and monitoring of PI in Yr1.</p> <p>1.2 Simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people constructed on PI to allow necessary winter-season planting by end Yr1.</p> <p>1.3 24ha of tussac planted on PI using 100,000 tussac tillers by Yr3.</p>	<p>1.1 Survey report published detailing survey data. Stand-alone habitat map produced for PI Meta-data submitted to National SAERI-GIS data centre.</p> <p>1.2 External and internal photographs of completed construction. Photographs of shelter in use.</p> <p>1.3 GPS survey track of daily planted area boundaries mapped to provide planted area polygons. Individual planting logs maintained giving daily planted tiller counts per person. Plot counts to estimate 12-month plant survival rate for 1<sup>st</sup> three planting periods. Metadata</p>	<p>Access to skilled surveyors and survey techniques</p> <p><i>Falklands Conservation has staff and associated volunteers that are sufficiently experienced to carry out the required survey work. Access to satellite imagery has been confirmed and availability of GIS technician provisionally confirmed</i></p> <p>Field workers can be resident on PI during planting to overcome huge logistical and cost challenges, and risk management for a remote island location.</p> <p><i>PI is a remote location only accessible by boat. Weather is</i></p>

DPR11S2\1009: Habitat restoration and species re-introductions on four Falklands island reserves

	<p>1.4 Native plant nursery established to provide grow-on bare-root boxwood transplants</p> <p>1.5 1000 bare-root boxwood transplants planted along 4km of coastline on PI by Yr3</p>	<p>provided to SAERI GIS data center and restoration database managed by Island LandCare</p> <p>1.4 Photographs of native plant nursery.</p> <p>1.5 GPS survey track of outer boundary of planted areas walked on ground to give planted area polygons. Planting logs maintained giving daily planted transplant counts per person. Counts to estimate 12-month plant survival. Metadata provided to SAERI GIS data center and restoration database managed by Island LandCare</p>	<p><i>highly variable and boat trips are frequently cancelled. Planting occurs in winter months to avoid dry periods which reduce success rates. Boat availability, weather and location mean that it would simply not be possible to undertake effective day trips. The construction of a simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people through the project is critical for restoration efforts on PI and upholds the above assumption.</i></p> <p><i>FC have sought advice on approaches and costings for a simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people and there has been interest expressed by local tradespeople in achieving this output should the project go ahead. There is risk in this element of the project but a combination of current engagement and FC established contacts and relationship should facilitate delivery.</i></p> <p>Sufficient planting resource is available.</p> <p><i>Recruitment aided by previous good community engagement</i></p>
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			<p><i>with pool of experienced planters. Winter planting avoids peak summer tourism and farming workloads allowing employment of rural / agricultural residents in off-season downtime. Paid planting employment will encourage participation and allow longer time periods than volunteers can generally provide. Tussac planting techniques and success rates established by previous projects.</i></p>
<p><b>2.</b> Four new, sustainable offshore island populations each of two globally threatened endemic plants; Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy, are established.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 200 collected each of Falkland rock-cress and hairy daisy seed in Q4 of YR1/ Q2 of YR2.</p> <p>2.2 Perennial planting stock of Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy produced by native plant nursery during Oct. through March 2023/24 and 2024/25.</p> <p>2.3 Populations of both Falklands rock-cress and hairy daisy, each comprising of at least 25 plants, established on 4 new islands by Yr3.</p> <p>2.4 Each new endemic plant population demonstrates reproductive capability by end YR3.</p>	<p>2.1 Photographs of seed collection</p> <p>2.2 Photographs of planting stock</p> <p>2.3 Survey report detailing locations of new populations with photo-evidence and GPS position.</p> <p>2.4 Survey report detailing the counts of mature plants reaching seed-set by end of project</p>	<p>Seed availability is sufficient to establish new population</p> <p><i>The donor sites will have to be selected during the project in order to ensure that sufficient plants are viable in that season for seed collection. However, populations of rock-cress on FC owned Middle Island and hairy daisy on FC owned Motley Island are likely. It may be necessary to collect across a number of sites.</i></p> <p>Permits required to collect protected species under Conservation legislation are granted.</p>

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			<p><i>FIG are supportive of application and will assist in licensing and ensuring full safeguards in place.</i></p>
<p><b>3.</b> Two new sustainable offshore island populations of endemic Cobb's wren and tussacbird are established on rat-free Double and Outer islands.</p>	<p>3.1 Donor sites are selected and at least 20 individual Cobb's wren and tussacbird have been captured, ringed and measured</p> <p>3.2 Release of at least 10 of each Cobb's wren and tussacbird on Double island and Outer Island in Q4 YR2.</p> <p>3.3 Un-ringed juvenile Cobb's wren and tussacbird observed one year after re-introduction to Double and Outer Islands by end Yr3</p>	<p>3.1 Photographs of individuals and ringing records and measurements.</p> <p>3.2 Photographs of releases along with GPS locations of release</p> <p>3.3 Survey report detailing a count of ringed birds, an estimate of survival, identifies any displaying males and juveniles, and records band numbers re-sighted, on both Double and Outer islands. Photos provided where possible</p>	<p>Capture from donor population and establishment of new population is sustainable and can be monitored.</p> <p><i>A population survey of the donor site will establish its suitability and no more than 10% or 20 birds would be taken. Sex ratios in wrens can be skewed towards male birds, however collection of 20 birds should give a good chance to ensure representation of both sexes. There are no data on Cobb's wren morphometrics and sexual dimorphism and sex could only be confirmed post release.</i></p> <p><i>Cobb's wren and tussacbird are recorded persisting in very small isolated populations on remote islands. Ringed Cobb's wren have been re-sighted and recorded living up to 6 years later providing confidence that ringed birds survive and can be surveyed.</i></p> <p>Permits required to capture, handle and translocate protected</p>

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			<p>species under Conservation legislation are granted.</p> <p><i>FIG are supportive of application and will assist in licensing and ensuring full safeguards in place. Donor islands selected to ensure &lt;24 hrs from capture to release transfer times to avoid aviculture and stress. Juveniles caught to not impact breeding pair numbers. Capture limited to 20 birds or &lt;10% population. Rat-free status confirmed prior to release by rodent detector dog.</i></p>
<p><b>4.</b> Improved information on the benefits of ecological restoration and restoration techniques shared with community members through media and engagement (employing equal opportunity and 'do no harm' approaches).</p>	<p>4.1 Information on the project provided annually through media outlets (YR 1-3), comprising at least 2 Wool Press articles, 2 Penguin News articles and 2 TV and radio slots; over 3 years at least 10 social media post per annum</p> <p>4.2 Engagement in project activities by community members includes at least 5 land-owners and 5 women involved in planting activities (as proportion of 20 total planters) and at least 20 members Junior WatchGroup involved in endangered plant cultivation by end Yr3.</p>	<p>4.1 Catalogue and copy of TV/radio interviews, newspaper articles, FC magazine article and social media posts. Social media posts interaction &amp; engagement data</p> <p>4.2 Participation and employment logs.</p>	<p>Information has good reach within the community.</p> <p><i>FC have an established social media profile and good relationships with local print, radio and tv media to disseminate project information, along with its own membership magazines, newsletters and volunteer database.</i></p>

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	<p>4.3 Knowledge product containing summarised planting productivity, restoration costs and success, logistical and employment challenges, and restoration benefits in the context of carbon sequestration (Yr3)</p>	<p>4.3 Published report on restoration logistics, costs and carbon sequestration.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> (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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>1.1 Undertake baseline survey of Pebble Islet (PI) and produce PI digital GIS habitat map to inform restoration</p> <p>1.2 Construct simple weather-proof sleeping shelter for x6 people on PI to allow effective, safe, winter-season planting</p> <p>1.3 Four 2-week winter tussac-tiller planting trips of 6 people to PI. Tillers harvested and transported by quad for planting. Planting information recorded.</p> <p>1.4 Establish native plant nursery to grow-on bare-root boxwood transplants</p> <p>1.5 Plant boxwood bare-root transplants to coincide with winter tussac planting periods on PI.</p> <p>2.1 Collection of Falkland rock-cress seed from Middle Island and hairy daisy seed from Motley Island using visits already scheduled for other concurrent work.</p> <p>2.2 Sowing and growing of perennial planting stock of Falkland rock-cress and hairy daisy, and making of seed bombs.</p> <p>2.3 Planting of perennial planting stock along with trial of seed-bombs into prepared seed-bed at selected sites on 4 separate new islands (including PI).</p> <p>2.4 Return visit to planting locations during flowering season to record plant survival and establishment and to monitor success of seeding trial.</p>			

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- 3.1 Donor site survey, mist-net capture (Cobb's wren and tussacbird) with banding, measurements and sex-identification
- 3.2 Transfer to release islands - Double Island (9ha) and Outer Island (20ha).
- 3.3 Return visit to both donor and release islands to conduct bird counts to confirm no significant impact to donor island and survival and establishment on release island.
  
- 4.1 Dissemination of information from project via local media, including radio, press, TV and social media.
- 4.2 Engagement in project activities by community members.
- 4.3 Collation of outreach metrics for project activities detailing personnel involved, public contact and engagement levels by community / stakeholder constituency, gender and age. Report publication.

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