

Applicant: **Taylor, Beth**
Organisation: **St Helena National Trust**
Funding Sought: **£298,965.00**
Funding Awarded: **£298,965.00**

DPR8S2\1032

DPLUS104 Conserving St Helena's endemic invertebrates through invasive invertebrate control

Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

Name Beth
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title Miss
Name Tara-Jane
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	St Helena National Trust
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3a. Project title

DPLUS104 Conserving St Helena's endemic invertebrates through invasive invertebrate control

Q3b. What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DPR8S1\10008

DPR8S1\1065

Q4. UKOT(s)

Which UK Overseas Territory(ies) will your project be working in? You may select more than one UKOT from the options below.

St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha*

Q4b. In addition to the UKOTs you have indicated, will your project directly benefit any other Territories or country(ies)?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2020

End date:

31 March 2023

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

3

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Darwin funding request (Apr - Mar)	£ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	£ 298,965.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The Trust will provide funding in-kind for supporting staff, including the Project Lead and Co-Project Lead (£ [REDACTED]). St Helena Government in-kind time will be provided by staff attending training/workshops, accompanying fieldwork, and steering group meetings from both EMD and ANRD (estimated £ [REDACTED] per year). Steering group attendance and workshop input will include in-kind funding from a number of specialists (estimated £ [REDACTED]). MAISG is also providing in-kind funding for Vicky Wilkins and other members (£ [REDACTED] per year). CABI will reduce its indirect cost charges from the normal rate required for full cost recovery on staff time (120%) to 40%; the difference (altogether £ [REDACTED]) will be met from their own resources.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) 13
matched funding as % of total project cost
(total cost is the Darwin request plus
other funding required to run the project).

Section 3 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q7. Summary of Project

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

No Response

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award 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
DPLUS040	Jeremy Harris	Securing the future for St Helena's endemic invertebrates
DPLUS025	Jeremy Harris	Conservation of the Spiky Yellow Woodlouse and Black Cabbage tree
20-005	Chris Hillman	Creating community forests to enhance biodiversity and provide educational activities
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>


Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [2017-18 St Helena National Trust Annual Report and Financial Statements - FINAL](#)

 26/11/2019

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 pdf 3.1 MB

 [National Trust - Annual Financial Statements 2018-19](#)

 26/11/2019

 15:36:56

 pdf 357.91 KB

Section 4 - Project Partners

Q9. Project Partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name:

St Helena National Trust (SHNT)

Website address:

www.trust.org.sh

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

The Trust has extensive experience in managing Darwin Plus projects, including several invertebrate projects, and achieved A and A+ ratings on recent projects.

The Trust led the development of this application, through dialogue with partners, sharing of drafts and integration of organisational, national and international priorities. The Trust utilised previous Darwin experience to anticipate challenges and employing them to design a realistic and successful project.

Within the Trust there has been previous overlap between Darwin projects, this has led to an understanding of the importance of capacity and careful management to deliver outputs. Therefore, both the Director and the Head of Conservation will provide oversight to ensure adequate capacity is available. The Trust also has strong relationships with government, civil society, and international and local partners.

There will be a dedicated Project Manager and field staff to deliver the outputs. The Project Manager supported by the Project Leader will manage this project and its budget, ensuring regular communication with the Trust's finance and administration staff. They will be the key point of contact with the steering group, leading M&E and disseminating results. The Trust will develop best practice approaches and collaborate with external expertise to achieve high quality outcomes.

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?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

St Helena Government (SHG) via: Environment, Natural Resources & Planning Directorate (ENRP) which includes: Environmental Management Division (EMD) and Agricultural and Natural Resources Division (ANRD)

Website address: <http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/>

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

The ENRP (including EMD and ANRD) of SHG have the management of invasive species as a central priority. Invasive invertebrates are a priority as they impact the environment, particularly endemic species and agricultural productivity.

The Pest Control and Biosecurity departments undertake actions which would directly benefit from control findings from this project, including methods and management option assessments.

SHG has been fully engaged throughout the project development, including commenting on and contributing to the Logframe and methodology.

Throughout the proposed project, members of EMD and/or ANRD will contribute to decision making, approval of sites selected and implementation; as well as engaging in monitoring, evaluation, and information sharing. SHGs participation in training events will ensure sustained local capacity and longevity to actions. SHG will also be present on the steering group.

Findings of this project, including successful control methods, will be incorporated into existing invasive species work of SHG. Through integration into the work-plans of appropriate departments, including the Peaks team and Pest Control. Augmenting existing activities and at the same time maximising efficiency and cost effectiveness of actions to control invasive species. Contributing to reducing invasive invertebrate species in the long-term and supporting conservation efforts across the island.

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

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Mid Atlantic Island Invertebrate Specialist Group (MAISG)

Website address: www.maiisg.com

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

The Mid Atlantic Island Invertebrate Specialist Group (MAIISG) has over 40 members that are experienced international invertebrate specialists; and has links to the wider IUCN network, including the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group, IUCN Conservation Planning Specialist Group and the IUCN Invertebrate Conservation Committee.

MAIISG has contributed significant input into the development of the project, including shaping and querying of the Logical Framework and methodology. As well as providing connections to invasive invertebrate control work globally e.g. wasp and ant work in New Zealand.

Throughout the lifespan of the project MAIISG will provide specialist advice and support, including participating in the steering group. They will provide experience and international contacts on best practice methods on invasive invertebrate control. As well as, advising on processes and techniques for project delivery and management. Providing staff coaching to improve skills and capacity in relation to invertebrate conservation and project management. Through a visit to St Helena, they will be able to increase capacity, support delivery and strengthen international action.

MAIISG's contribution will be partly in-kind and Vicky Wilkins will be embedded as a technical advisor. As MAIISG co-chair she will work through the Species Recovery Trust the UK host organisation for MAIISG.

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

3. Partner Name: Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI)

Website address: <https://www.cabi.org/>

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

CABI is a UK-based intergovernmental organisation with a global network of scientific staff. It aims to improve people's lives worldwide by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment. This includes a strong focus on invasive species and biocontrol techniques, including invertebrates.

CABI have experience of invertebrate control and monitoring. CABI designed 'Pest Risk Assessments' (PRAs) during the South Atlantic UK Overseas Territories project DPLUS074, which St Helena was a partner. For this project PRAs will indicate the broader control opportunities of potential methods. During DPLUS074 CABI visited St Helena and so are familiar with the island and its conservation challenges. Dr Norbert Maczey who is an Ecologist/Entomologist-Higher Scientific Officer led the previous project, has extensive skills and experience on invertebrates and invasive control and will be a team member on this project. CABI also directly contributed to the development of the project during rounds 1 and 2.

CABI will provide specialist invasive control skills and experience to the project, with dedicated time to help with development and monitoring of control methods. They will visit St Helena to help increase capacity and support delivery. CABI will also sit on the project Steering Group.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Buglife

Website address:

www.buglife.org.uk

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

Buglife is a UK based charity and is the only one in Europe dedicated to the conservation of all invertebrates. They promote awareness and actions for the conservation of rare and threatened species and their associated habitats. Buglife has been involved with previous invertebrate projects with the St Helena National Trust and collaborated with SHNT in the first invertebrate Darwin project 2012-2015 (Darwin 19-029).

Buglife will contribute invertebrate expertise to the project and provide guidance on the development of effective public engagement, particularly the design and content for a successful Citizen Science programme.

They will shape and inform the methods undertaken during the project, and sit on the Steering group, providing this as in-kind support.

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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


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

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

No Response


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


 [DPR8S2 1032 Trust Covering Letter Invert project 2019 Final](#)


 26/11/2019


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 pdf 320.08 KB

 [DPR8S2 Invert Control Application Covering Letter and Letters of Support merged](#)

 26/11/2019

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 pdf 1.21 MB

Section 5 - Project Staff

Q10. Project Staff

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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet. If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Tara-Jane Sutcliffe	Project Leader	5	Checked
Amy-Jayne Dutton	Co-project leader	15	Checked
Natasha Stevens	Project Manager	100	Checked
Liza Fowler	Project Officer	100	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
To be recruited	Field Assistant	100	Checked
To be recruited	Field Assistant	100	Checked
Vicky Wilkins	Technical Advisor	20	Checked
Norbert Maczey	Technical Advisor	5	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.

 [DPR8S2 Invertebrate control application collated CV's](#)

 26/11/2019

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 6 - Background & Methodology

Q11. Problems the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of environment and climate issues in the UKOTs.

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? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address?

St Helena has over 420 endemic terrestrial invertebrate species, of which 68 have an IUCN Red List status of Vulnerable or higher. The decline of many endemics is driven by aggressive generalist predatory invasive invertebrates, which are not controlled. High impact invasives were identified with partners, experts and community consultation. These are summarised in the attached 'Threat Assessment Document' and corroborated by reports (Mendel et al., 2008; Key, 2014). Species include: the European wasp *Vespula vulgaris* whose diverse prey includes endemics (e.g. *Helenoscopia scintillulalis*); the Springbok mantis *Miomantis caffra* an equally voracious predator. Thirteen invasive ant species predate in deadwood and threaten 110+ species of endemic saproxylic beetles.

Without their control critical habitats (cloud forest) will be undermined, for example ants impede decay of deadwood by preying on endemic weevils and altering soil function; and mass invertebrate prey removal by the mantis and wasp compromises wider functionality. These compound impacts from climate change. The European wasp predominates in upland areas and without control their effects will become widespread. Invasives also affect people through stings and reduction of honey production; as well as the increasing costs of future control with their spread.

The project will conduct assessments and trial control methods; and collaborate with the government to integrate new methods into existing pest management, ensuring long-term and island-wide benefits. Public engagement through citizen science and events will promote invasive control and encourage participation and support.

This project will contribute to strategic commitments for endemics and invasive control, including:

The Convention on Biological Diversity - Articles 8(h) and 13(a)

UK Government's 25-year plan: A Greener Future - No UKOTs species extinctions

St Helena:

Island 10-year plan 2017-2027 National Goal - 'Altogether greener'

National Environmental Management Plan 2012-2022 - Objective D

Invertebrate Conservation Strategy (2016-2021) - Goal 2 and 3

Environmental Protection Ordinance (2016)

Q12. Methodology

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

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

Please make sure you read the [Guidance Notes](#) before answering this question.

(This may be a repeat from Stage 1 but you may update or refine as necessary)

Species for control are European social wasp (*Vespula vulgaris*), key ant species (e.g. *Pheidole megacephala*) and Springbok mantis (*Miomantis caffra*). This project is building on invasive invertebrate control work in New Zealand (wasps, ants), Seychelles (ants), South Africa (mantis and ants); as well as adapted best practice methodologies (Phillips et al., 2019).

Output 1

Three target species and control methods (chemical, physical and biocontrol) will be researched by SHNT utilising partner expertise, assessing: technical feasibility, sustainability, social/political/legal acceptability, capacity and environmental risks. Vespex bait control for European wasp has been effective in New Zealand, specifically targeting nests to maximise colony impacts while minimising non-target impacts. A granular bait, such as Amdro, could be adapted for ants and potentially physical control for the mantis.

SHNT will run a consultation workshop to agree sites, methods etc.; utilising expert advice, feasibility research and stakeholder knowledge. Then a 'trial implementation plan' plus monitoring and site assessment protocols would be collaboratively written with SHG. The 'trial phase' will include method/s for 2 invasives and implemented at 9 low impact (without vulnerable endemics) sites, in varied habitats and altitudes.

Utilising protocols from DPLUS040, SHNT will establish baselines plus consistent monitoring pre-, during and post the 'trial' and 'roll-out' phases, to determine the effectiveness and impacts of control methods. Invertebrate indicator species and attributes will be identified to assess positive and negative impacts on non-target endemic invertebrates, as well as recording other environmental factors. All results will be reported: reviewing control methods, monitoring results, feasibility assessment and implementation protocols.

Output 2

A 'roll-out phase' will use the new information and data from the trial reports and another SHNT stakeholder workshop will use criteria to assess species, methods and vulnerable sites; resulting in the writing of an 'implementation plan'. Roll-out will be coordinated between SHNT and SHG on approximately 6 'vulnerable' sites based on the invasive invertebrate pressures on endemic invertebrates and linking to DPLUS099 to incorporate areas of cloud forest restoration. Roll-out results will be regularly assessed and reviewed by the Steering group.

Output 3





To improve local capacity for invertebrate control, experts will be contracted to give six conservation staff intensive training to become 'experts' in control methods. Additional workshops will increase control skills and awareness in 10 members of the wider conservation community. SHG will adopt the control protocol and integrate methods into management plans and conservation strategies. MAISG will support wider UKOT result dissemination and reviewing of The Invertebrate Conservation Strategy.

Output 4

Outreach through a citizen-science project and events, supported by Buglife, these will facilitate project awareness, consultation, support and engagement in monitoring invasives; as well as identifying and managing any conflict.

The Trust will manage the project with oversight from the steering group. St Helena government will be the main delivery and legacy partner. Experts will provide advice, as well as building skills and capacity; their sub-grant agreements will outline partner roles, financial compliances and time-plans. If both Darwin applications are successful, then the projects' public engagement activities will be complementary.

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

-
-  [Threat assessment table for focus invasive species FINAL](#)
 -  26/11/2019
 -  16:06:42
 -  pdf 475.26 KB

Section 7 - Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

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.

Several St Helena Government divisions have been consulted on the project development and have commented on drafts. SHG have agreed to participate in workshops and training; as well as signing-off the trial and control phases and integrating sites within the cloud forest project DPLUS099. SHG are also keen to incorporate control invasive invertebrate outcomes into their existing plans and future work.

Other invasive control and invertebrate specialists have been involved with the development and content of the project. Invertebrate and/or conservation specialists that have/will provide best practice and species advice, include Dr Roger Key (UK Entomological Consultant), Dr Howard Mendel at Natural History Museum - London (NHM), Vicky Wilkins (IUCN MAISG co-chair hosted by Species Recovery Trust). Invasive control

specialists that have/will provide method and approach advice are Dr Norbert Maczey at CABI, and Richard Toft - Insect Ecologist/Managing Director for Entecol Ltd in New Zealand who has/will provide guidance on wasp control.

The local community on St Helena has been consulted through informal discussions. Overall the community dislike a number of invasive invertebrates due to many being household or garden pests/nuisances, and so there is already strong support and an interest in undertaking action, which we will engage through citizen science, events and activities.

Discussions with local landowners and beekeepers has also demonstrated recognition of the advantages of invasive invertebrate control to their livelihoods, and so they are also interested in engaging.

Q14. Institutional Capacity

Describe the lead organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.

The St Helena National Trust (SHNT) will manage the delivery of the project, employ project staff and engage partners. SHNT has a track record on invertebrate work and has retained staff with highly valuable skillsets from previous projects. SHNT has previously successfully delivered several large projects concurrently, and has resolved problems in project delays, staff turnover and changes. Sufficient staffing and monitoring, along with support from senior staff, has been costed to ensure effective delivery and budget management. SHNT also has a well-established network of experts who support the Trust and its conservation aims.

The St Helena Government has experience of collaborating with projects to deliver environmental research and conservation improvements. The Directors and sections of SHG (EMD and ANRD) have been delivering committed environmental conservation focussed projects for over 15 years. Between them they have extensive resources at their disposal to assist and support projects, particularly those which align with their ongoing management of invasive species, including within the framework of site or habitat management plans.

MAISG has over 30 international invertebrate expert members; who have been involved in St Helena invertebrate conservation for the last six years. MAISG is part of the IUCN Species Survival Committee and can access a wide range of specialist advice from the network. CABI also has extensive experience of engaging in invasive control projects in the UKOTs.

Most stakeholders in Q13 have been stakeholders and steering group members for previous Darwin projects, and are all willing to provide continued expertise and advice.

Q15. Project beneficiaries

Who will your project benefit? You should consider the direct benefits as a result of your project as well as the broader indirect benefits which may come about as a result of your project achieving its Outputs and Outcome. The measurement of any benefits should be included in your project logframe.

This project will benefit the St Helenian population by reducing invasive species pressures on endemic species/habitats, plus beneficial biocontrol species and crops. These benefits will secure economically valuable aspects of St Helena, by underpinning ecotourism and honey production (via social wasp control) and ecologically important processes, such as plant decay and crop growth (through ant reduction due to their impacts on weevils and biocontrol agents). Additionally, the targeted invasive species are common household pests (ants) or risks to human health (wasps) and decreasing them will benefit wider public costs, conditions and health.

All endemic habitats contain large numbers of endemic invertebrate species; and have at least one if not all, of the target invasive invertebrates. Addressing controlling invasive invertebrates will help habitat restoration efforts, safeguard remaining viable endemic invertebrate populations and ecosystem function (endemic plant growth and decay); while also benefiting ecosystem services, local recreation and tourists.

SHG departments, including Environmental Health and Pest Control, have the management of the target invasive invertebrates within their remit, but their capacity is limited. Therefore, these innovative and new methods will increase management efficiency, cost effectiveness and the overall impact of teams; reducing overall pressure and cost of managing these species.

Section 8 - Gender and Change Expected

Q16. Gender (optional)

How is your project working to reduce inequality between persons of different gender? At the very least, you should be able to provide reassurance that your proposed work is not increasing inequality. Have you analysed the context in which you are working to see how gender and other aspects of social inclusion might interact with the work you are proposing?

On St Helena the agriculture and conservation sectors are dominated by men. In order to address this imbalance, we will aim for 50:50 participation in training. This will be reinforced by the number of women in the main project team who will be leading the work. Any project recruitment will encourage diversity in applicants and will not discriminate based on gender or any other diversity factor, and the Trust has an Equal Opportunities Policy.

All public events will engage the entire community and aim for a representative target of 50:50 participation; as the 2016 census showed the resident population was almost equal, with 53% men and 47% women. A concerted effort will be made on the language used in outreach as the 'control' of species can be an unappealing issue for some women, and so the tailoring of language will help to improve the accessibility of this issue and encourage engagement. We will also provide fully inclusive events, with easy access e.g.: locations, a range of activities etc. With a range of communication methods and timings of activities to make these available and accessible to all members of the community; ensuring no discrimination based on religion, sexual orientation or disability.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in 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 the environment and, where relevant, for people in the OTs, and how they are linked.

Short-term: Conservation professionals on island will benefit from the invasive invertebrate evidence base (via control monitoring) and increase in local capacity in best practice invertebrate control. The project will also establish a global support network with other countries/territories with similar invasive issues. Control will provide immediate benefits on vulnerable protected sites and habitats, reducing short-term impacts of invasive invertebrates by decreasing the target species abundance in control areas; and facilitating increases in endemic invertebrate populations.

On-island knowledge, skills and application of invasive invertebrate control will have improved with 6 new

experts established and sharing skills; plus 10 other conservation practitioners/land managers applying new skills to control invasive invertebrate species.

Public engagement through citizen science, events and publicity, will have given community members ownership and understanding. Invasives data provided by the citizen science programme will allow SHG to improve targeting of control.

Long-term: sustained control will benefit endemic invertebrates, as lowered invasive invertebrate numbers and density will allow an increase in population sustainability and resilience. This will also improve ecosystem health, for example targeting invasive ants in selected areas will increase soil-surface arthropods (Gaigher et al., 2012), ultimately benefiting ecosystem functioning. This will also benefit St Helenians as pest issues associated with invasive invertebrates will also decline.

Invasive invertebrate control will also be embedded into conservation and pest control actions/plans /strategies, for example St Helena's Government Peaks Management Plan, Pest Control Strategy. Facilitating long-term application and increasing impact and efficiencies in control work.

Outreach during the project will facilitate long-term understanding and monitoring of invasive invertebrate plus their control, reducing conflict and increasing datasets post the project. Other UKOTs will benefit from the knowledge accrued and disseminated. With more information shared and accessible on the effectiveness, challenges and solutions to invasive invertebrate impacts; increasing the number and quality of invertebrate control projects.

Q18. Pathway to change

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

The outcome and impact both focus on recovery in endemic invertebrate populations and ecosystem function on St Helena, due to invasive invertebrate control. Output contributions are:

Output 1 - Careful selection and robust testing of control methods. Careful assessment and monitoring during the 'trial phase' will ensure that control methods don't have negative impacts on non-target species for the wider environment, before application in more vulnerable (conservation important) areas.

Output 2 - 'Roll-out' will be the assessment, implementation and monitoring of a pre-tested invasive invertebrate control method in vulnerable sites. With detailed review and case studies allowing wider adoption and integration into existing invasive control programmes.

Output 3 - Improved local capacity in control of invasive invertebrate species through training of 16 conservationists/land managers able to guide on this issue and strengthen the island's control approaches. Project results will provide a basis for the integration and long-term management of invasive invertebrates. Embedding control results into work plans, strategies and future projects.

Output 4 - Increased public awareness and involvement through events and citizen science will be key to supporting uptake and success of any control measures. Citizen science results will provide another source of data to inform future control actions.

Q19. Sustainability

How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project have come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this and how will it be funded?

The evidence base of reports on high-impact invasive invertebrates and control techniques, will be available online through the Trust's and partner websites to support and enable long-term control.

Skills on invasive invertebrate control will have been embedded in staff from NGOs, government and wider practitioners, plus access to a global expert network. Allowing them to continually expand and share their knowledge and expertise, and so sustain capacity on St Helena.

As invasive control is already core-funded government commitment, this means that invasive invertebrates can become embedded within St Helena Government management plans and work programmes. This increases efficiencies and value for money. The project's results will also be incorporated into wider island work, such as St Helena Invertebrate Conservation Strategy.

International case studies will be retained in partner websites and articles giving access to the wider UKOTs. Data will be integrated into wider databases such as St Helena Research Institute SHRI and the Global Invasives Database, ensuring wider uptake and action based on learning.

Awareness of invasive invertebrates, their impacts and control will have been increased in the local community and will be maintained through electronic materials, and the citizen science programme will be sustained through pre-existing invasive reporting systems.

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q20. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin Plus budget.

- [R8 D+ Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [R8 D+ Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


Please refer to the [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#) for more information.

N.B: 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.

Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

 [Invasive Invertebrate project application budget 2019 DPR8S2-1032](#)

 26/11/2019

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Q21. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q21a. 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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#) and [Guidance Notes](#))

Donor organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
St Helena National Trust	██████	GBP	The Trust will provide funding in-kind for supporting staff, including the Project Lead and Co-Project Lead
St Helena Government – ANRD and EMD	██████	£0.00	In-kind time will be provided by staff attending training/workshops, accompanying fieldwork, and steering group meetings from both EMD and ANRD (estimated £██████ per year)
MAISG	██████	GBP	In-kind funding for Vicky Wilkins and other members (£██████ per year)

CABI has reduced its indirect cost charges from the normal rate required for full cost recovery on staff time 120% to 40%; the difference will be met from their own resources.

Q21b. 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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Finance

Q22. Financial Controls

Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?

Project funding will be routed through the Trust accounts. The SHNT Consolidated Financial Statements are audited annually to International Standards or Review Engagements in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Financial activities of the Trust are governed by agreed Financial Control Guidelines, including the Public

Finance Ordinance 2010 and Saint Helena National Trust Ordinance. All monies are tracked through the Trust's SAGE Accounting Software Package (Sage 50) and monitored regularly by the Director, Head of Finance and Trust Council Treasurer.

The Project Leader is responsible for overarching budget control and the Project Manager for day-to-day management. The Project Leader has managed numerous large budgets (up to £1M). The Project Manager will ensure that all goods purchased are value for money and fit for purpose, supported by the Co-project Leader, who is experienced in managing Darwin funding. Quarterly claims will reinforce monitoring, review and reconciliation of the budget.

Q23. Financial Management Risk

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.

The Trust protects itself against financial risks such as fraud and bribery through the implementation of agreed Financial Control Guidelines. These guidelines require senior-level sign-off on all transfers from the Trust's accounts by at least two signatories. They also provide for financial oversight by the Trust's Governing Council through the Trust Treasurer, and engagement in all project financial activity by the Trust's Head of Finance.

The most recent version of the Trust's Financial Control Guidelines include controls for:

- Financial Records and Accounts
- Income
- Expenditure
- Procurement
- Wages and Salaries
- Budget Management and Forecasting
- Financial Security

The Trust will ensure that the funding is used for the purpose detailed in this application. The project will be delivered in compliance with all terms and conditions of the award and applicable laws including employment and tax laws. Regular reporting on progress against the work plan and overall targets; budget spend against forecast and monthly tracking. The quarterly claims will reinforce monitoring, reconciliation and good budget management.

Financial management by partners will also be closely monitored and tailored contracts/agreements will clearly outline each partner's budget and their financial management requirements. Partners project spend will be pre-agreed and be integrated into SHNTs financial systems.

Q24. 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.

The Trust has experience of managing numerous projects, ensuring that costs are realistic, and careful budgeting in risk areas; namely travel and equipment costs because of St Helena's isolation. Overheads and staff costs are all in line with the Trust's other projects of this scale.

The wealth of stakeholder expertise will help support the project. This will be utilised through remote

communication tools (e.g. skype) wherever possible to maximise contributions, without undermining quality. International visits have only been costed in where this will significantly benefit the project by cementing knowledge, skills and or experience of local and international staff at the appropriate stage in the project. Valuable expertise is regularly provided at a low cost or free, further increasing value for money. Collaboration with SHG staff, and other Darwin projects wherever possible, maximising local capacity and ensuring best use of available resources, making efficient use of budget.

Equipment has been carefully selected so that it is fit for purpose while still good value. Equipment will be sourced on-island wherever possible, simplifying supply, supporting the local economy and reducing additional shipping costs. However, where only overseas suppliers are available, for example specialist equipment, this has been sourced from a reliable supplier that is value for money. Control methods will be carefully researched using expertise and value-for-money options will be considered along with other considerations.

Although difficult to cost exactly the potential for the project to benefit 100s of endemic invertebrate species, is a significant value-for-money impact.

Q25. 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.

All capital items purchased will remain at the Trust or shared with partners to support ongoing conservation work post the project

The fridge/freezer needed for bait/specimen storage, will be housed by SHNT and will provide the right conditions for invertebrate specimens and bait. This will remain with SHNT and have a lifespan far beyond the project, servicing invertebrate work in the Trust as well as visiting researchers (supported by the Trust) for many years.

Electronic equipment, including camera and GPS, will replace and update equipment coming to the end of its lifespan and will also be retained by SHNT and again will contribute to ongoing conservation projects once the project has finished.

Q26. 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.

The Project Manager will be responsible for output access and will report back to the steering group on open access of disseminated outputs through the regular quarterly steering group meetings. Additionally, steering group meeting minutes and progress reports will be made accessible to all project stakeholders.

All documents and materials regarding control research, trial and wider roll-out findings will be made freely available on-line and circulated to project stakeholders and practitioners in other UKOTs. All documents produced will also be freely available via a SHNT webpage on www.trust.org.sh, as well as links on partner websites, such as MAISG's publication page www.maisg.com. Training materials will be printed and distributed to on-island conservation practitioners during events and surplus copies retain in SHG and SHNT for new staff members, as well as electronic versions being available online for reference by wider

island projects and beyond.

Citizen science materials will have section on the SHNT project webpage, with extensive media exposure on-island as well as in the wider UKOTs (through partners and newsletters). This will ensure that all those with an interest have access and are able to engage.

Data and resulting invasive species case studies will be shared with the St Helena Research Institute (SHRI) and South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute SAERI. Also circulated through the IUCN invasive network and databases such as the Global Invasive Species Database and the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species.

Section 11 - Safeguarding

Q27. 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 organisation has the following policies in place and that these are available on request:

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

Section 12 - Logical Framework

Q28. Logical Framework

Darwin Plus 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.

Impact:

Recovery and enhanced sustainability of St Helena's globally important endemic terrestrial invertebrates, associated ecosystem function and social benefits, through reduced invasive invertebrate impacts due to island-wide and stakeholder-inclusive control efforts.

Project summary

Measurable Indicators

Means of verification

**Important
Assumptions**

Outcome:

First signs of recovery in endemic invertebrate populations and associated ecosystem function on St Helena due to applied control interventions, increased skills and knowledge amongst conservationists and community members.

0.1 By the end of the project a 50% decrease (25% decrease by year 2 and 50% by year 3) in one target invasive species abundance/distribution (from baseline monitoring) in control areas.

0.2 By project end endemic invertebrate indicator species show a 10% increase in abundance/distribution in 3 years post control from baseline monitoring.

0.3 By the end of the project 6 newly trained 'experts' are providing information to others, plus 10 conservation practitioners and land managers on St Helena (all 50% female) evidence applying new skills and knowledge to control invasive invertebrate species.

0.4 Protocol for the management of at least 1 invasive invertebrate species submitted to SHG and integrated into wider workplans before end of project by early 2023.

0.5 By the end of the project citizen-led monitoring results in an 80% increase (with a 40% increase by year 2 and 80% by year 3) in the number of records of invasive invertebrates (from SHG baseline).

0.1 Monitoring data, analysis results and report on target invasive invertebrate species.

0.2 Monitoring data, analysis results and report on endemic indicator invertebrates.

0.3 Trainee interviews demonstrate evidence of application of new control skills and knowledge and 'new experts' demonstrate knowledge transfer.

0.4 Final control protocol completed and integrated into invasive control system at SHG for at least one species

0.5. SHG annual invasive records and SHNT citizen science records analysed to assess contribution increases.

0.6 Feedback from members of the public to assess their awareness and understanding of invasive invertebrates pre and post the project activities.

That native species will recover rather than other non-native species fill the gap (high-impact invasive species are chosen, that will not easily be replaced by other similar invasive).

The speed at which endemic species react positively to a decline in invasive species, maybe longer than the project (Indicator species will be chosen that are most likely to react to invasive changes and SHNT/SHG will continue to monitor beyond the end of the project).

Weather conditions allow consistent survey methods to be applied (contingency timings built into project design).

Government policy and staff continues to prioritise invasives and proactively engages with the project (invasive control is a top environmental priority for the government and their strong engagement as a partner in the project will also support this).

0.6 By the end of the project 75% (50:50 women and men) of surveyed islanders (50 person subset) demonstrate an awareness of invasive invertebrates, their impacts and how they can help (from a pre activities baseline).

Output 1:

1. Target invasives and control method feasibility assessed for application on vulnerable sites, through a trial phase that includes research, expert advice, public consultation and rigorous field testing.

1.1 By end of 2020 a series of control methods/options researched and analysed for *Vespula vulgaris*, *Miomantis caffra* and *Pheidole megacephala*.

1.2 Trial methods for 2 target invasive species to be field tested are assessed and agreed at stakeholder workshop by late 2020

1.3 Monitoring protocols and species are defined and agreed with steering group prior to trial implementation, including assessment of impacts on target and non-target species by early 2021.

1.4 Nine initial trial sites identified, sites mapped, site/habitat assessment and trial implementation plan completed by early 2021.

1.5 By late 2021, control method effectiveness tested for at least 2 target species on trial sites with complementary monitoring, and results written into a full review and feasibility assessment from trial sites.

1.1 Summary document of control options plus full feasibility assessment completed and sent to workshop attendees.

1.2 Workshop report disseminated to project stakeholders detailing attendees, as well as workshop results and justification of criteria, assessments, trial sites chosen, plus methods and target species/s.

1.3 Monitoring protocols and species, site assessments/risk analysis are signed off by partners and experts, and finalised documents are available online.

1.4 Trial site maps, site/habitat assessment report and implementation plan completed and circulated to stakeholders.

1.5 Document recording and reviewing of the 'trial phase' including: control methods, photos, monitoring results, feasibility assessment; and draft implementation protocol for trialled methods completed and sent to workshop attendees.

Stakeholders are willing to engage in the criteria and selection process; and can agree on trial methods and sites (SHNT with good pre-existing relationships and MAISGs experience of high-quality facilitation techniques will be applied at workshops).

Landowners and managers are willing to cooperate and allow their sites to have trial control methods applied (strong pre-existing landowner relationships and alternatives e.g. SHG land).

Appropriate control methods can be identified, and expert advice provided to tailor to St Helena's needs (strong existing partner knowledge on global invasive invertebrates will underpin this).

Expert agreement on protocols to be utilised (extensive expert knowledge on techniques plus strong facilitation techniques to manage disagreements, will help to define protocols).

Control method used that have no significant impacts on native fauna and flora (the project is being phased with comprehensive monitoring methods to allow adaptation and

highlight issues).

Output 2:

2. A high-impact invasive invertebrate successfully controlled at 6 vulnerable sites, and results reviewed and shared internationally.

2.1 Roll-out method and target species are assessed and agreed at stakeholder workshop; and implementation plan completed by late 2021

2.2 Roll-out of at least 1 control method for an invasive invertebrate species using protocols and monitoring devised from trial areas, roll-out on at least 6 vulnerable sites initiated by 2022

2.3 Regular steering group reviews of progress and effectiveness of the roll-out phase every 6 months, including input from international experts between 2021-2023.

2.4 A 'roll-out' phase evaluation report on applicability and effectiveness of control method produced by 2023.

2.1 Workshop report detailing attendees, as well as results and justification of criteria, assessments, trial sites chosen, methods and target species/s; and implementation plan completed

2.2 Records of 'roll-out' of control methods and completed implementation records, photographic evidence, field notes and monitoring reports.

2.3 Minutes of review meetings recording the steering group's assessments of progress.

2.4 Final report on control methods complete including feedback from steering group and stakeholders, accessible on Trust website.

A suitable roll-out control method can be found that can be adapted to St Helena (international expertise on methods plus careful assessment of target invasives means that the most likely to be successful invasives have been chosen).

Environmental and social conditions allow roll-out to be initiated and applied (strong communication strategies, consultation workshops and contingency plans will ensure stakeholder buy-in plus flexibility).

Weather conditions allow the work to be undertaken (contingency dates will be scheduled).

Sufficient data can be gathered to assess the control methods (scientific experts in partner organisations will be used to define the most effective data gathering methods and techniques).

Output 3:

3. St Helena and other UKOTs capacity and understanding increased on identification, monitoring and control invasive invertebrate species via training, integration into plans and knowledge sharing

3.1 Six conservation staff trained through a development programme as 'invasive invertebrate control experts' by end of 2022, demonstrating high levels of skills and knowledge.

3.2 In addition, ten conservation practitioners and land managers on St Helena with increased skills and knowledge of invasive invertebrates and their control by end of 2022.

3.3 Invasive invertebrate control methods integrated into the government's Peaks Management Plan invasives work by 2023

3.4 The 'St Helena Invertebrate Conservation Strategy' by 2023 with informed revised invasive control goals and actions for the next 5 years.

3.5 Case study learning shared with wider UKOTs and other islands, and relevant stakeholders aware and accessing results by early 2023.

3.1 Development programme attendance list, attendee before and after surveys; with evidence of new 'experts' providing advice to others.

3.2 Training materials, feedback forms and interviews with participants on application of skills.

3.3. Revised site management plans with amended implementation plan that includes invasive invertebrate control actions to be implemented

3.4 The revised invertebrate conservation strategy available on SHNT's and MAIISG's websites.

3.5 Case studies written and embedded in newsletters, and data and information integrated into regional and international databases, and presented at a conference

Stakeholder interest, political will and capacity to embed invasive invertebrate control findings into existing work programmes (invasive control is a government and NGO priority, and close collaboration with on-island partners in project delivery and development will support adoption).

Conservation staff commitment and capacity maintained for engaging with training (this project has been developed with St Helena's government and they will help shape the design of training session).

Sufficient results to make concrete recommendations for changes to strategies and plans (scientific skills within project partners will support building a robust evidence base).

Ability to make changes to plans within the timescale of the project (key partners, particularly SHG, are full engaged and will work closely with project staff to facilitate this).

Output 4: 4. Increased public support and engagement in invasive invertebrate species control, via improved public awareness of the issue and direct involvement in monitoring	4.1 A total of 30 people (15 in 2021 and 15 in 2022) attending and engaging in two public awareness events to increase understanding and engagement in the issue of invasive invertebrates by end 2022.	4.1 Event attendee feedback results, photo evidence of events and records of attendance.	Public are willing to attend the events (previous invertebrate focused events have been well attended, and publicity and consultations will support this).
	4.2 Citizen science monitoring scheme tested, established and implemented for the project's target invasive invertebrates by 2021	4.2 Citizen science materials accessible on SHNT website and project promotion articles and social media/web analytics.	Appropriate citizen survey techniques can be identified (partners with strong citizen-science experience will support scheme development).
	4.3 Evidence of at least 30 islanders (50:50 women and men), with 10 in 2021 and 20 in 2022, actively engaged in invasive invertebrate monitoring by end of 2022	4.3 Record of individual participation citizen science scheme and evidence of directly contributing data to schemes monitoring.	Public interest and uptake in the citizen science programme (nature and its protection are a significant part of St Helena's cultural heritage and initial consultation demonstrated a keen interest in this issue).

Output 5: No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
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Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less 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 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Identify and assess knowledge on the distribution, behaviour and ecology of target invasive invertebrate species
- 1.2 Compile control methods / options on target invasives from other countries; and define the feasibility of control on St Helena and circulate to 'trial' workshop attendees
- 1.3 Hold an on-island workshop with stakeholders to assess and agree target species, methods, monitoring and identify trial sites; write up workshop and send to stakeholders
- 1.4 Agree, test and write up robust monitoring protocols for trial sites, including target, non-target species

and environmental attributes; and make them available online

1.5 Select control methods for 2 invasive invertebrate species for trials on St Helena and write an implementation plan for the 'trial phase'; and distribute to stakeholders

1.6 Map 9 trial sites incorporating range of island conditions but avoiding areas with sensitive endemics (specialist habitats)

1.7 Undertake habitat and environmental risk assessments and baseline surveys of trial sites and send to steering group

1.8 Project staff trained on control methods and equipment secured, plus other trial preparations readied for the control methods to be applied

1.9 Trial control methods implemented and tested at chosen sites

1.10 Monitoring fieldwork applied during and post trial phase utilising pre-agreed protocol, and fieldwork results recorded

1.11 Report written up fully reviewing results from trial phases integrating monitoring and presenting feasibility assessment for the roll-out phase and report disseminated to 'roll-out' workshop attendees

2.1 Workshop conducted to review feasibility assessment and trial results with stakeholders; and a target species, control method and roll-out sites selected, and workshop report disseminated.

2.2 Mapping of roll-out sites that were selected during workshop, showing habitats and vulnerability factors

2.3 Undertake habitat and environmental risk assessments of roll-out sites and send to steering group

2.4 Roll-out implementation plan written, based on outcomes of workshop, mapping and risk assessment results, and sent out to stakeholders

2.5 Complete an invertebrate (target and endemics indicator species) and environmental attribute survey, as a baseline, prior to implementation of control methods on target species

2.6 Prepare control areas, equipment and project staff, and undertake any training needed in readiness for implementation

2.7 Implement control method on selected roll-out sites

2.8 Monitor roll-out sites on a regular cycle, dependent on methods and species, utilising the monitoring protocol and record results

2.9 Use monitoring data to evaluate the impacts of control on invasive (particularly target) endemic indicators and other environmental attributes, and record into progress reports

2.10 Biannual 'control review' steering group meetings together with independent international experts, regularly reviews progress, results and effectiveness of the control method(s)

2.11 Produce report and case studies on the effectiveness of the control method/s and roll out phase, distributed to stakeholders and make available online

3.1 Expert consultant intensively trains a total of 6 SHNT and SHG staff to be 'experts' in St Helena appropriate invasive invertebrate control methods

3.2 Training workshop for 10 wider conservation practitioners and land managers on invasive invertebrates control methods

3.3 Feedback assessments conducted for participants of training to understanding skill improvements

3.4 Produce control guidelines and activities to be integrated into site management plans and work programmes

3.5 Integration of guidance into St Helena's plans and programmes (government and wider) in preparation for implementation in 2023/24

3.6 SHG invasive invertebrate protocol defined and written up

3.7 Meetings and process to adopt protocol into SHG system for invasive control and integrated into workplans

3.8 Review Invertebrate Conservation Strategy and update invasive conservation goals and actions

3.9 Wider dissemination of results and engagement with UKOTs, using case studies to promote findings within the territories

3.10 International conference/workshop attended to disseminate results; and to gain wider understanding and increase network of invasive invertebrate control experience

- 4.1 Produce feedback questionnaires and interview templates to be used during events and workshops
- 4.2 A subset of 30 islanders are interviewed to gather baseline on island understanding of and awareness of invasive invertebrates, and to inform outreach work
- 4.2 Design citizen science programme utilising target invasive invertebrate species and tailored to allow broad inclusivity across island
- 4.3 Undertake two public awareness events incorporating identification of invasive invertebrates, their impact and why take action; also gathering event records and feedback
- 4.4 Implementation of citizen science scheme with publicity and release of scheme materials (online and hard copies); engaging a range of audiences, including children and wider community members
- 4.5 Analyse citizen science data and disseminate results via newspaper/social media, and to government for embedding in invasive databases as well as informing targeting of future control
- 4.6 Collect feedback during events and undertake post activities interviews with 50 islanders to assess awareness changes, collate and evaluate results to feed into reporting

Section 13 - Implementation Timetable

Q29. 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 Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)


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

 [Invert-implementation-timetable DPR8S2 - 103](#)

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Section 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q30. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

At the initiation of the project a detailed M&E plan with milestones will be developed utilising the logframe. The Project Manager will be responsible for the plan and it will be overseen by the Project Leader. With project staff undertaking M&E activities coordinated by the Project Manager. A steering group will be established, with the Project Leader and Project Manager reporting to representatives from SHG, MAISG, CABI, Buglife as well as independent specialists. The group will meet quarterly to assess progress against the M&E plan, providing advice and problem solving; as well as reacting and responding to project results. This M&E approach will facilitate accurate annual reporting, as well as highlight and rapidly address any problems in achieving outputs and the outcomes; and allow for adaptive management.

Ecological outcomes will be monitored by SHNT invertebrate specialists through survey records on invasive and endemic species abundance and distribution changes, that are assessed against beginning of project baselines. Indicator species and monitoring protocols will all be predefined with expert advice. Capacity outcomes for conservation professional skills will be assessed through feedback discussions, to evaluate application of new skills and 'new experts' providing advice. SHG will assess new protocol development and its integration into invasive control system; and SHNT with SHG will review changes in invasive invertebrate data collected through the citizen science programme. SHNT staff will also interview 30 islanders pre and post activities to understand awareness changes.

Output 1 indicators of the 'trial phase' control will be through a series of research outputs led by the SHNT Project Manager including: method feasibility report, workshop document assessing 'trial phase' content, monitoring protocol guidance, site maps and assessments. Trial reporting success will be assessed via invertebrate/environmental monitoring survey results, feasibility assessment and draft protocol – forming an evidence base for the roll-out phase.

Output 2 indicators for the 'roll-out phase', led by the Project Manager, are the initial workshop report on stakeholder attendance, and assessments of trial results and defining approaches for the 'roll-out' phase. Roll-out site mapping and assessments will inform 'roll-out' implementation, and implementation will be evaluated through regular invertebrate/environmental monitoring. With the steering group regularly reviewing results; and a final report produced on the effectiveness of control.

Output 3 capacity change indicators will be monitored through skills improvement feedback from staff and stakeholders who have attended workshops and training, and the potential implementation of actions and advice post training. SHG supported by SHNT will monitor the success of embedding of invasive invertebrate actions into the cloud forest management plan. Whereas, MAISG will assess case study dissemination and data to wider UKOTs and globally, as well as reviewing and updating St Helena's Invertebrate Conservation Strategy.

Output 4 indicators on public awareness and support for invasive invertebrate control will be monitored by SHNT staff through records of attendance, photos and feedback from public events; plus, the reach of citizen science materials developed. Specific engagement in the citizen science scheme will be assessed via individual contributions to invasive record collection.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 60.00

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%) 8.00

Section 15 - Certification

Q31. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

St Helena National Trust

I apply for a grant of

£298,964.00

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

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

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

Checked

Name Tara-Jane Sutcliffe

Position in the organisation Director

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Tara e-signature](#)
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Date 26 November 2019

Section 16 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance documents, including the “Guidance Notes for Applicants” and “Finance Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for this proposed project.	Checked
I have provided a budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project staff identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. if not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.	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, Darwin Plus and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin

Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and 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 General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).