



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office



Department
for International
Development



DPLUS031

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Project Application Form

Submit by Monday 4 August 2014

Basic Data

1. Project Title (max 10 words)	South Georgia Habitat Restoration Project: Final Phase
2. UK OT(s) involved	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
3. Start Date:	1 January 2015
4. End Date:	31 December 2015
5. Duration of project (no longer than 24 months)	12 months

Summary of Costs	2014/15*	2015/16	Total
6. Budget requested from Darwin	£0	£249,783	£249,783
7. Total value of matched funding	£128,901	£597,164	£726,065
8. Total Project Budget (all funders)	£128,901	£846,947	£975,848
9. Names of Co-funders	Secured: John Ellerman Foundation, Schroder Foundation, Rothschild Foundation, Rieber Shipping, RSPB and GSGSSI in-kind donations. Not yet secured: Garfield Weston Foundation, other UK trusts and foundations, cruise ship donations and individual donors for FY 2015/16.		

*We have been advised by DEFRA and LTS to show match funding for the period before 1 April 2015 so have amended the header dates of these columns to accordingly.

10. Lead applicant organisation (responsible for delivering outputs, reporting and managing funds)	South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT)
11. Project Leader name	Anthony Martin
12. Email address	
13. Postal address	Verdant Works West Henderson's Wynd Dundee DD1 5BT Scotland
14. Contact details: Phone/Fax/Skype	

* Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 11

15. Type of organisation of Lead applicant. Place an x in the relevant box.							
OT GOVT	UK GOVT	UK NGO	x	Local NGO	International NGO	Commercial Company	Other (e.g. Academic)

16. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than 2 project partners.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Martin	Lee	Oppel
Forename(s)	Anthony	Jennifer	Steffen
Post held	Professor of Animal Conservation	Environment Officer	Senior Conservation Scientist
Institution (if different to above)	University of Dundee	Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI)	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Department	Centre for Remote Environments		RSPB Centre for Conservation Science
Telephone/Skype			
Email			

17. Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-003	Prof Anthony Martin	South Georgia Island Habitat Restoration Project: Mouse Eradication Sub-Project

18. If your answer to Q17 was No, provide details of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as an implementing organisation. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in this application. (If your answer to Q17 was Yes, you may delete these boxes, but please leave Q18)

Project Details

19. Project Outcome Statement: Describe what the project aims to achieve and what will change as a result. (50 words max)

South Georgia will be free of rodents for the first time since shortly after discovery in 1775, and the spread of rodents to other parts of South Georgia, due to the rapid retreat of glacial barriers, will be prevented. Rodent-inflicted damage to the island's native flora and fauna will cease.

20. Background: (What is the current situation and the problem that the project will address? How will it address this problem? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address? (200 words max)

Globally, invasive alien species are second only to habitat loss in reducing biodiversity. This impact is especially pronounced on islands, and many of the UKOTs have lost endemic fauna for this reason. This project addresses the introduction by humans of a destructive rodent to an ecosystem that evolved in the absence of mammals. Brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) were taken accidentally to sub-Antarctic South Georgia in the ships of sealers, whalers and fishermen. The rats have killed many millions of birds, have exterminated several species on most of the mainland of South Georgia, including the endemic pipit, and have hugely reduced the populations of many other bird species. This project aims to eradicate all rats from South Georgia. It is the third, and final, operation in a sequence which started in 2011. The first two operations have very likely eradicated rats from some 67% of their former range on the island. The third season of work will treat the remaining areas where rats occur - some 364km². If successful, it should leave South Georgia free of invasive rodents for the first time since soon after the island was discovered, and would be the world's largest rodent eradication by far.

21. Methodology: Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc). Give details of any innovative techniques or methods. (500 words max)

The only means of eradicating rodents over such a large expanse of land, much of it mountainous, is to spread rodenticide pellets from hoppers underslung from helicopters. Methodology will be based on a successful large-scale trial on South Georgia in 2011 (128 km² - rats only) and a second phase of fieldwork in 2013 (577km² - rats and mice). The detailed strategy was recommended by the Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG), the global authority in this field. The third and final fieldwork season - for which Darwin Plus support is sought - will follow the apparently successful 2013 model, which involved spreading bait at 1.5 kg/ha over non-vegetated land and 5 kg/ha over vegetation, with a 30% overlap between swathes to reduce the risk of gaps in coverage. Ninety tonnes of cereal-based bait (25 ppm of the active ingredient Brodifacoum) and 197 hours of helicopter time (excluding commuting to the loading sites, depot-laying etc) will be required to complete the task.

Prior to baiting, supplies will be flown ashore to 7 or 8 depots from the RRS *Ernest Shackleton*, the heli-deck equipped vessel of the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). During the campaign, three helicopters will be refuelled and reloaded with bait at the depots, which are sited such that all land is within a 10km radius of at least one such site. The aircraft will be equipped with a GPS-based tracking system to enable the pilots to maintain flight lines with a high degree of accuracy to achieve even bait coverage.

Details of logistics, planning and risk assessments are set out in a 60-page Operational Plan, an Environmental Impact Assessment and the following subsidiary Plans: Health and Safety, Biosecurity, Search and Rescue, Crash Recovery, Monitoring and Oil Spill Response (all available from SGHT).

The Project Director (PD) plans and coordinates all logistical elements of the operation, supported by a full-time Assistant. A Project Administrator and the SGHT CEO deal with administration, shipping, contracts and financial control in part-time capacities. *Microsoft Project* is used as the primary tool for organising the many inter-related elements of this operation, and for communicating the logistical schedule to all stakeholders on a weekly basis.

The PD will coordinate aerial baiting operations. The field team will comprise 17 people, including pilots, helicopter engineers, doctor, GIS specialist and bait loaders. Grytviken whaling station will be used as the main logistics base, and nearby King Edward Point as the primary accommodation centre. A field camp will be occupied while the southernmost land areas are baited.

The PD reports to SGHT via a Steering Committee comprising trustees, representatives of the GSGSSI and BAS, and a trustee of the US-based non-profit Friends of South Georgia Island (FOSGI).

Non-target monitoring will be carried out by a team of two researchers conducting systematic surveys of baited areas on foot during and after the baiting work. The expected colonisation of treated areas by pipits will be investigated by measuring their density in areas baited in 2011, 2013 and 2015, using line-transect methodology.

22. How does this project:

- a) Deliver against the priority issues identified in the assessment criteria
 - b) Demonstrate technical excellence in its delivery
 - c) Demonstrate a clear pathway to impact in the OT(s)
- (500 words max)

a) Priority Issues.

This project has a clear, measurable outcome - that South Georgia will be rodent-free by mid-2015. The eradication of rodents from South Georgia is identified as a high priority in the GSGSSI 'Plan for Progress' and would help fulfil principle 7 of the Territory's Environment Charter: "*To safeguard and restore native species, habitats and landscape features, and control or eradicate invasive species*".

The project contributes to meeting the UK's obligations under at least two multilateral agreements. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) highlights Island Biodiversity as a thematic programme and invasive alien species as a cross cutting issue. This project relates particularly to CBD Article 8, relating to the eradication of alien species. It also relates to the following obligations within the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) under the Convention on Migratory Species:

- *Conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats that are of importance to albatrosses and petrels (Art III, 1a).*
- *Prevent introductions, eliminate or control non-native species detrimental to albatrosses and petrels (Art III, 1b).*

The eradication of invasive alien species in the UKOTs is one of the priorities for this Darwin Plus application round.

b) Technical excellence

The project follows years of consultation and planning. It builds upon experience from Phases 1 and 2 of SGHT's Habitat Restoration Project on South Georgia, when logistics, methodology and organisation were tested in the island's challenging weather conditions and terrain. The level of planning detail is evident in the Operational Plan, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Briefing Documents and the six subsidiary Plans listed above (21:Methodology).

The team brings together a wealth of relevant experience from around the globe. The earlier operations demonstrate that the project is realistic, achievable, and deliverable on time, safely and within budget. Plans are in place to survey the baited areas in order to evaluate the success of the operation in 2017 - allowing two full years for any survivors to breed and multiply to the point where they should be detectable.

All previous large-scale rodent eradications have been undertaken by governments. SGHT has demonstrated that it is much more cost effective in undertaking work of this kind.

c) Pathway to impact

The sustainability of the result is dependent on no further introductions of rodents to the island. The responsibility for this lies with GSGSSI, which has stringent biosecurity measures in place to prevent future accidental rodent introductions.

The South Georgia Habitat Restoration project as a whole would be by far the largest invasive rodent eradication in the world. Even the final phase of the work (the subject of this proposal) will cover much more land than did the largest rodent eradication operation completed to date (Macquarie Island). It would have a global impact by virtue of informing, encouraging and inspiring other operations, not least on Gough Island - another South Atlantic UK Territory facing a catastrophic impact of rodents on its avifauna.

23. 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. (250 words max)

Stakeholders are (a) GSGSSI and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the UK Government (FCO), (b) the thousands of visitors who visit the island annually, and the expedition ship companies that take them there, and (c) BAS, which has staff living on the island year-round.

(a) The GSGSSI and the FCO have been closely involved with this work since its inception; indeed two GSGSSI representatives sit on the project's Steering Committee. The GSGSSI provides vital logistical support for the project.

(b) South Georgia's tour operators and tourists have also been closely involved from the outset. We have consulted the operators at their annual meetings (International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators), liaised with them about potential impacts on their operations and directly addressed the majority of their clients at South Georgia in recent years. To date, visitors have contributed around £700,000 to the rodent eradication project.

(c) Ties with BAS are similarly close. Two of its Board members serve on the Steering Committee for this project, and the BAS ship RRS *Ernest Shackleton* will be chartered to deploy the bait, fuel and other supplies required to do the work. BAS is contracted by GSGSSI to run South Georgia's logistical base at King Edward Point, where the project team will be based. The Base Commander will attend the twice-daily briefing meetings led by the Project Director, to ensure close liaison between the base and project staff.

24. Institutional Capacity: Describe the implementing organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.
(500 words max)

SGHT

Through the successful completion of the two earlier fieldwork campaigns on South Georgia, SGHT has demonstrated its capacity to deliver a large-scale rodent eradication project in challenging field conditions, safely, on time and to budget, with a specialised international team. The Trust bought, adapted and runs the three UK-registered helicopters which carried out the baiting work in 2011 and 2013, and are being prepared to carry out the third and final field operation in 2015. It also owns all the specialised equipment needed for the baiting to be carried out, and all the safety gear necessary.

SGHT is responsible for project delivery, including development, planning, preparations, H&S, flight operations, environmental safety, field supplies, accommodation, monitoring, travel and financial control. It has specified the means by which the 2015 operation will be conducted in a suite of peer-reviewed Plans and Manuals, together comprising more than 250 pages, all of which are available from SGHT on request. The Trust has, or will employ, adequate staff to deliver almost all elements of the Project, including the Project Director who is on full-time secondment from the University of Dundee for the purpose. The Trust's organisational team has experience of purchasing and shipping the equipment and supplies necessary for a large-scale aerial eradication campaign on South Georgia, including the many container-loads of purpose made bait.

SGHT has experience of, and an excellent reputation for, financial control and audit. For the earlier fieldwork operations it hired and managed staff in all the disciplines pertinent to the 2015 fieldwork (medics, pilots, cook, engineers, GIS specialists, field staff and directorial staff). It trained those staff in H&S risks and procedures, and equipped them with UK-standard PPE, as it would for the 2015 project.

GSGSSI

GSGSSI has been closely involved in the planning and previous phases of SGHT's Habitat Restoration Project on South Georgia, and has assisted with logistics. GSGSSI has monitored the non-target mortality of Phases 1 and 2 of the project in order to inform the methodology of this final phase of baiting work. For the final phase GSGSSI will again take responsibility for and fund the non-target monitoring. This contribution will total £21,300 in 2015/16. GSGSSI will also provide accommodation for the SGHT team on South Georgia at a discounted rate. GSGSSI charters a vessel that could transport the SGHT team back to the Falkland Islands at the end of the fieldwork (though other ships may be used in addition, or as an alternative, to the GSGSSI vessel).

RSPB

The RSPB Centre for Conservation Science is internationally respected for its contribution to evidence-based conservation. Dr Steffen Oppel has outstanding experience with the impact and eradication of invasive mammals on islands, and in the design of monitoring programmes to document recovery of native species. He brings to this project much-needed expertise in designing and implementing research that will measure the response of the island's avifauna to eradication.

25. Expected Outputs

Output (<i>what will be achieved e.g. capacity building, action plan produced, alien species controlled</i>)	Indicators of success (<i>how we will know if its been achieved e.g. number of people trained/ trees planted</i>)	Status before project/baseline data (<i>what is the situation before the project starts?</i>)	Source of information (<i>where will you obtain the information to demonstrate if the indicator has been achieved?</i>)
1. Bait spreading in rodent-infested areas of SG completed.	Comprehensive bait-sowing, with no gaps and at the recommended sowing densities. Complete by end April 2015.	Rats are widely distributed over some 37,000 hectares of South Georgia	Evidence provided by the GPS tracks of the aircraft, showing where bait was spread.
2. Assessment of baiting success initiated.	Success will be determined by way of monitoring rodent detection devices. These devices will be deployed one week after baiting has taken place, and as many as possible will be checked before the baiting team leaves the island. Before winter sets in, as many of these devices as possible will be checked by boat from King Edward Point.	Rats prevalent	Detailed field surveys in every baited area
3. Non-target mortality assessed.	Better understanding of impacts of bait sowing on native birds. A report on non-target effects during phase III will be published on GSGSSI and SGHT websites.	The main at risk species have been identified from phase I and II. Inadequate knowledge of the impacts of commencing baiting in mid-February. Need for more information on mortality in sheathbills.	Surveys undertaken in designated monitoring area. Daily reports to GSGSSI.
4. Recovery of endemic flagship bird species evaluated	Successful completion of line transects in areas treated during Phases 1, 2 and 3 of the rodent eradication operation.	Anecdotal information from opportunistic sightings in 2013 suggest pipit density increased in areas where rats were eradicated in 2011.	Survey results submitted to SGHT and RSPB at the conclusion of the fieldwork
5. Dissemination of	Annual report on project published on SGHT	Public has little	PR company will

results and public outreach	website. Press release on completion of baiting. At least 10 media articles on the eradication effort and its consequences. At least 4 public talks/lectures on the eradication effort and its consequences	knowledge of South Georgia or the damage caused to native wildlife by introduced rodents. No large-scale rodent eradication has been carried out by any NGO before.	monitor press coverage. SGHT CEO will monitor other outputs.
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26. Expected Outcomes: How will each of the outputs contribute to the overall outcome of the project? (100 words max)

South Georgia will be free of rodents for the first time since shortly after discovery in 1775, and the otherwise inevitable spread of rats to currently rat-free offshore islands, the last refuge of endemic pipits and many small seabird species, will be prevented. Rodent-inflicted damage to the island's native flora and fauna will cease; five ACAP-listed breeding species and many other vulnerable birds will be protected. Rodent eradication programmes on other UK Overseas Territories and beyond will be informed by the South Georgia operation, which represents a landmark in the global race against invasive alien species.

27. Main Activities

Output 1	<i>Activities or tasks to be done to deliver the outputs. Include activities on open access information sharing and collaboration with other OTs</i>
1.1	Load supply vessel with personnel, 3 helicopters, equipment, supplies, bait and fuel at FIPASS, Stanley. Depart for SG.
1.2	Deploy caches of fuel and bait at Forward Operating Bases to serve all baiting zones by helicopter and sea truck
1.3	Carry out bait-spreading on a rolling front until reaching the southernmost tip of the island.
1.4	Return all gear to main logistical base and pack everything for departure
1.5	Transport personnel and equipment/supplies to Falkland Islands and thereafter disperse.
Output 2	
2.1	Deploy rodent detection devices (wax tags, chew sticks) one week after dropping bait in each area, and mark their location by GPS.
2.2	Check as many of these devices as possible at least a week after deployment, and ideally close to the end of the bait-spreading field operation.
2.3	Check as many of these devices as possible before winter sets in, using boats from King Edward Point.
Output 3	
3.1	Two experienced field workers will spend six weeks conducting surveys into non-target effects on the Barff Peninsula [February to April]
3.2	Provide daily reports to GSGSSI and feedback to SGHT on additional

	mitigation to reduce non-target mortality as needed [February to April]
3.3	Collate data and production of report for website [April to June]
Output 4.	
4.1	Establish random transects in suitable and comparable tussock-grassland habitat within areas cleared of rats in 2011, 2013, and 2015.
4.2	Survey South Georgia Pipits on transects using distance sampling.
4.3	Estimate South Georgia Pipit densities for areas cleared of rats in 2011, 2013, and 2015 using hierarchical distance sampling models to account for imperfect detection.
4.4	Summarise results and prepare a manuscript for publication in a scientific journal, and communicate findings to stakeholders and general public.
Output 5	
5.1	Release statement to media on completion of operation. Conduct media interviews as required
5.2	Complete operation report
5.3	Project Director to disseminate results through talks at conferences and to stakeholder groups

28. Risks			
Description of the risk	Likelihood the event will happen (H/M/L)	Impact of the event on the project (H/M/L)	Steps the project will take to reduce or manage the risk
Long-term loss of availability of one or more helicopters is the greatest risk to the success of the project within our control.	L	H	Risk will be reduced by having three aircraft available, thereby offering some spare capacity (a) having two experienced helicopter engineers on site to service and repair the aircraft, (b) having a comprehensive spares kit on site to deal with all but the most major mechanical failure, (c) setting up a process to have other spares sent to SG as rapidly as possible, (d) avoiding pilot fatigue by enforcing daily and weekly limits on flying time, (e) having adequate protection against damage caused by weather or animals, (f) servicing the helicopters just before deployment, (g) taking great care to adequately protect the helicopters en route between the UK and South Georgia.
Inadequate flying weather to complete the project	L	H	Reduce risks by (a) allowing a generous amount of down-time in calculations of project duration, (b) arranging the provision of best available weather forecasts, (c) as far as possible ensuring that other factors do not inhibit flying in good weather.
Inadequate bait, in good condition, to carry out the eradication	L	H	Reduce risks by (a) triple-checking quantity ordered, (b) allowing a margin for error and bait wastage, (c) ensuring the bait is packed in containers that minimise risk of deterioration, (d) checking bait condition frequently, (e) ensuring bait is isolated from fuel to prevent contamination.
Gap in bait coverage causes project to fail because some rodents are not exposed to pellets	L	H	Reduce risk to zero by (a) using a state-of-the-art GPS helo tracking device in each aircraft, (b) having an overlap between swathes to minimise the risk of a gap occurring in the first place, (c) employing a GIS specialist trained to spot gaps, (d) tasking a pilot to sow bait where gaps are detected.
Injuries to personnel reduces field team to below functional size	L	H	Reduce risks by (a) carrying out a full suite of risk assessments and mitigating known vulnerabilities, (b) having in place a training regime, (c) providing and enforcing the wearing of appropriate high quality PPE, (d) employing a medical doctor with relevant remote field experience, (e) having to hand 3 helicopters capable of transporting injured persons to the surgery on the island.

29. Sustainability: How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project has come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this? (200 words max)

Unusually, the local objective of this project has a very clear, stable and sustainable end point - the complete eradication of an introduced rodent population. Success is unequivocally dependent on the removal of every rodent from the areas being treated. Longer term, the sustainability of the result is dependent on the absence of further introductions of rodents to the island. Responsibility for this lies with the Territory's government which is revising and tightening regulations to help prevent any future accidental rodent introductions to South Georgia. Long-term sustainability of the benefits of this project on South Georgia itself will be accomplished through enhanced vigilance by visitors to the island, promoted by greater awareness of the damage caused by introduced rodents and the scale of work needed to remove them from South Georgia.

In the wider context, this project is the latest, and by far the largest, in a global sequence of invasive rodent eradications. It will be used to inform and improve plans for other eradications, not least on Gough Island - another South Atlantic UK Territory that is suffering a catastrophic impact of rodents on its native avifauna.

30. Monitoring & Evaluation: How will the project be monitored and who will be responsible? Will there be any independent assessment of progress and impact? When will this take place, and by whom? (250 words max)

The project will be monitored throughout by the Steering Committee (SC), to which the Project Director (PD) is answerable. The SC works continuously, meets quarterly and reviews every aspect of the project. Monitoring of the financial aspects of the project is carried out by the CEO of SGHT. The CEO and the Chair of the SC report to the Board of SGHT.

Preparations for fieldwork are formally reviewed by way of three Readiness Checks, carried out 12 weeks, 6 weeks and one week before fieldwork begins. These Checks take the form of meetings of the organisational team, augmented as necessary by external specialists such as the Manager of the helicopter maintenance contractor. The purpose of the Checks is to identify any aspect of the preparations which may be falling behind schedule, or has been forgotten. In the months prior to fieldwork, frequent reference is made to the Project's Gantt Chart, updated by the CEO weekly, which stipulates for every task (a) its start and end date, (b) what other tasks are dependent on it, and (c) who is responsible for its completion.

In the field, the operation is continuously monitored by the PD, with the support of the Assistant Project Director. The PD reports frequently to the Chair of the SC, who in turn reports to the Chair of SGHT.

Project impact, i.e. its success in killing rodents, is gauged opportunistically during the fieldwork season, but initial recovery of the avifauna will be quantitatively assessed by dedicated field surveys.

The project completion report is after the project is over and is linked to the final payment.

31. 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?)

An annual budget for SGHT is prepared by the CEO which includes the rodent eradication project finances. Predicted income is input by SGHT's Director of Fundraising and predicted expenditure by the Project Director. The budget for the coming year is approved by the SGHT Board of Trustees. Any single expenditure over budget by 10% must be approved by the Chief Executive and Chair of the project Steering Committee. Actual expenditure against budget is reviewed quarterly by the Steering Committee and externally audited through the SGHT end of year accounts.

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **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.

33. 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. (200 words max)

The budget was calculated on the basis of experience gained during Phases 1 and 2 of the operation. In particular, Phase 2 was similar in size and complexity to the proposed 2015 project, so our estimates for Phase 3 should be reasonably accurate. Assumptions made in developing the new budget are (a) that major costs will be *pro rata* the same as in 2013, with an allowance for inflation, and (b) that no major unforeseen circumstance occurs which substantially affects the calculations - e.g. the loss of an aircraft.

Value for money derives from three main factors. Firstly, that this is the third operation of its kind carried out, so almost all of the equipment needed is already in hand. Secondly, with considerable experience behind it, this team should be efficient and make few costly mistakes. Thirdly, as it has already demonstrated, SGHT conducts its operations in a lean, bureaucratically efficient manner compared to its Governmental predecessors in pest eradication management.

The budget was initially developed by the Project Director and is scrutinised and kept under review by the SGHT CEO and the project's Steering Committee. In this way, efficiencies are continuously being sought by numerous independent people.

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2014)

Activity	No of Months	Year -1				Year 1			
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Bait spreading in rodent-infested areas of SG								
1.1	Load vessel in the Falklands and depart for South Georgia	1			X				
1.2	Deploy caches of supplies ashore	1			X				
1.3	Carry out bait spreading	2			X	X			
1.4	Return all gear to base and pack for departure	1				X			
1.5	Transport personnel and equipment to Stanley, then disperse	1				X			
Output 2	Assessment of baiting success initiated.								
2.1	Deploy rodent detection devices	1				X			
2.2	Check devices later during bait-spreading operation	1				X			
2.3	Check devices later, before winter, using boats from KEP	1				X			
Output 3	Non-target mortality assessed.								
3.1	Conduct surveys of non-target mortality	3			X	X			
3.2	Provide daily reports (and guidance if necessary)	3			X	X			
3.3	Collate data and write report	1				X			
Output 4	Recovery of endemic flagship bird species evaluated								
4.1	Establish random transects	1			X				
4.2	Survey pipits	1			X				
4.3	Estimate pipit densities	1				X			
4.4	Summarise results, prepare manuscript for publication, communicate results more widely	6					X	X	
Output 5	Dissemination of results and public outreach								
5.1	Release media statement on completion & conduct interviews	1				X			
5.2	Write operation report	2				X			
5.3	Project Director presents talks at conferences and meetings	12				X	X	X	X

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/~~company~~* of South Georgia Heritage Trust
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £249,783 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. *(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

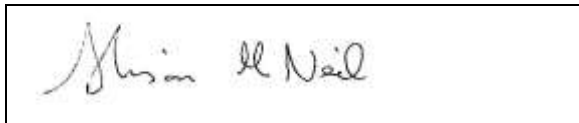
I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (delete as appropriate):

<http://www.sght.org/annual-reports>

Name (block capitals)	ALISON NEIL
Position in the organisation	Chief Executive

Signed



Date:

01/08/14

Application Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the principals ?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations?	✓
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years' annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT Monday 4 August 2014 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of Darwin Plus. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Plus monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (i.e. name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra/FCO/DFID websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Governor's Offices outside the UK, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.