



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office



Department
for International
Development



DPLUS025

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

Submit by Monday 23 September 2013

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form

Information to be extracted to the database and made public is highlighted in blue

Basic Data

1. Project Title (max 10 words)	Conservation of the spiky yellow woodlouse and black cabbage tree woodland on St Helena
2. UK OT(s) involved	St Helena
3. Start Date:	1 st April 2014
4. End Date:	31 st March 2016
5. Duration of project (no longer than 24 months)	24 months

Summary of Costs	2014/15	2015/16	Total
6. Budget requested from Darwin	18170	18920	37090
7. Total value of Co-funding	7340	6060	13400
8. Total Project Budget (all funders)	25510	24980	50490
9. Names of Co-funders	Environmental Management Division (St Helena Government), St Helena National Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Zoological Society of London		

10. Lead applicant organisation (responsible for delivering outputs, reporting and managing funds)	St Helena Nature Conservation Group
11. Project Leader name	Phil Lambdon
12. Email address	
13. Postal address	3 Fuller's Square, Jamestown, St Helena, South Atlantic Ocean, STHL 1ZZ
14. Contact details: Phone/Fax/Skype	

15. Type of organisation of Lead applicant. Place an x in the relevant box.									
OT GOVT	UK GOVT	UK NGO	Local NGO	x	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 one main, or other, project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Lambdon	Thomas	
Forename(s)	Philip	Vanessa	
Post held	Ecologist	Nursery Officer	
Institution (if different to above)		St Helena Government	
Department		Environmental Management Division	
Telephone/Skype			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DPLUS008	Phil Lambdon	Rare plant census of St Helena

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 contracts 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)

The last surviving fragment of black cabbage tree woodland is declining rapidly. We aim to stabilize it and restore a further hectare, enhancing populations of several very rare endemic ferns and invertebrates. A captive breeding programme will safeguard the last few spiky yellow woodlice. Detailed biodiversity surveys will inform longer-term management.

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)

Black cabbage tree woodland is a unique cloud forest habitat now almost extinct on St Helena following the large-scale conversion of upland areas to flax. Its dark, humid conditions support a unique community. The single remaining continuous stand at 'the Dell' has been reduced to 250 m² and, exposed by loss of surrounding vegetation, further trees are succumbing to strong winds at an alarming rate. This tiny fragment is home to several highly threatened species, including several bryophytes and five endangered ferns (e.g., only approximately 100 *Dryopteris cognata* remain). Furthermore, a recent small research project into St Helena's flagship invertebrate, the spiky yellow woodlouse, concluded that the Dell contains the last 50 individuals in the world. Other less-studied endemic invertebrates could be almost as rare (e.g. the rainbow leaf bug and St Helena woodlouse spider).

Urgent measures are needed to secure the future of the Dell's ecosystem. Additional black cabbage tree woodland will increase habitat and enhance wind protection but will take many years to mature. The immediate survival of the spiky yellow woodlouse may thus depend on captive breeding. A detailed survey of the Dell is necessary to assess risks and identify actions required to protect other threatened species.

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)

In order to prevent further deterioration of the Dell, 1 Ha of surrounding pasture will be reclaimed for black cabbage woodland (at least in embryonic form). This will act as a habitat corridor to link with other isolated black cabbage trees (*Melanodrendron integrifolium*) and fragments of tree fern thicket. It will also provide sufficient depth of young, strong trees to buffer core areas from regular strong gusts.

Re-creation of cloud forest on open, degraded soils subject to drying winds presents considerable challenges. In a pioneering technique, a large artificial canopy (covering 240 m²), already completed thanks to funds from Buglife/RSPB, will be used to provide shade, wind protection and condense copious moisture from frequent mists. A smaller version has already proved very successful in field tests. Black cabbage trees may take 10-15 years to reach 3 m, but growth is much accelerated in very damp conditions. If the stand establishes quickly, the canopy is designed to be movable to another site.

Deep-rooted pasture grasses will be grubbed-out (avoiding herbicide use) and a 'pioneer' community of dense endemic ground-cover species will then be established behind low windbreaks, protecting a mix of subsequent sapling trees (mainly black cabbage, but also dogwood and he cabbage). Restored areas 'under' vs. 'outside' the artificial canopy will be compared by measuring vegetation development, temperature, humidity and moisture capture. Plants will be grown from locally-collected seed at the island's Endemic Plant Nursery. Rare ferns will also be multiplied and reintroduced to established parts of the Dell.

The spiky yellow woodlouse (*Pseudolaureola atlantica*) is exclusively arboreal on fern fronds and believed to feed predominantly on spores. Due to these very precise ecological requirements, the only safe way to proceed is to replicate the natural environment in cultivation. A purpose-built, walk-in cage will be constructed at the Endemic Plant Nursery. The cage will be covered with insect-proof mesh, and humidity/ventilation-controlled, thus regulating temperature and preventing build-up of moulds. A sward of black-scale fern will be established within, and eventually 4-5 woodlice will be introduced from the wild. The cages will be tended at least twice weekly and behavioural observations conducted, including experiments with supplementary feeding. A local assistant will be trained and participate in maintenance and monitoring.

It is recognised that other species at the Dell may be almost as threatened as the spiky yellow woodlouse, but due to a lack of detailed ecological knowledge, similar cultivation/captive breeding cannot yet be attempted. Further surveys will therefore be conducted to identify and estimate abundances of threatened bryophyte and invertebrates, and to characterise the habitat better. Due to the

risks of destructive sampling with extremely rare species, these surveys will be mainly conducted through observation and non-destructive methods such as plant beating. Specimens will only be taken if adjudged safe to do so and a photographic record will be maintained. These data will eventually be compiled into a report and a habitat action plan will be developed in collaboration with project partners.

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)

Priority issues

The Dell is identified as one of the most important biodiversity hotspots on St Helena and has just been designated as part of a new “Central Peaks National Park”. However, some of its very rare endemic and native species could become extinct within as little as a decade without intervention, and the park is currently a legal designation only with no funded management capacity. The project aims to enhance and expand by 40 times the critically threatened black cabbage tree woodland and thus initiate a recovery for its associated flora and fauna. We particularly aim to prevent the global loss of the island’s flagship endemic invertebrate, the spiky yellow woodlouse. Overall, this directly addresses the goals set-out in Articles 8 and 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (e.g. 8b: “Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings”; 9a: “Adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country of origin”), the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (especially Objective 2: “Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved”) and Section 15 of St Helena’s National Environmental Management Plan (e.g. “Implement prioritised species action plans”).

Technical excellence

Efforts to restore St Helena’s cloud forest have now been on-going for over two decades, ensuring a large knowledge base to determine workable approaches. In particular, two failed attempts at re-vegetating the periphery of the Dell have provided much information about potential pitfalls. More recently, promising results have been achieved using a ground cover mix to protect saplings from wind damage, and a trial shade canopy has also proved very successful at retaining humidity and soil moisture. Therefore, we can largely rely on tested methodology. Similarly, although there are high risks associated with taking an extremely rare species out of the wild, the spiky yellow woodlouse captive breeding attempt comes after six months of careful research into the species ecology, and will be supported by the experience of ZSL at establishing similar projects elsewhere in the world.

Impact

The main impact will be in preserving the Dell ecosystem and its species for future generations, but furthermore it will encourage ambitious and direct approaches to address similar situations. St Helena has over 400 endemic invertebrates, many of which are extremely rare or have not been seen for a number of years, but none currently have species recovery plans. The project will thus set a precedent for more widespread action. The pioneering use of the artificial shade canopy to facilitate recovery of sensitive upland habitats on open ground could also attract attention and become much more widely used. Through a broad collaboration of the three major on-island conservation bodies and strengthened links with two major international NGOs, the results will be disseminated widely and longer-term buy-in ensured.

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)

The project brings together local NGOs (SNCG, SHNT) in collaboration with St Helena Government (EMD), and strengthens links with international NGOs (RSPB, ZSL):

- 1) **The Environmental Management Division (EMD)** will oversee nursery production, assist with conveying materials to the field, constructing the captive breeding facility, and engage in maintenance of the captive colony.
- 2) Where possible, **the St Helena National Trust (SHNT)** will facilitate access to tools needed for restoration work. They may also provide an assistant earmarked to support the captive breeding effort, although this remains a preliminary plan.
- 3) The project will call on technical habitat management knowledge from the **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)**, who will also provide access to scientific literature, assist in international dissemination of the results and offer publicity for the plight of St Helena's cloud forest.
- 4) The **Zoological Society of London (ZSL)** provides much experience with rare species captive breeding programmes. If local efforts are successful, the prospect of establishing a UK-based captive colony, as a further failsafe, will be explored.

The methods for habitat restoration and captive breeding have been discussed iteratively between SNCG, SHNT and EMD over the past year. RSPB have also taken a keen interest, and ZSL consulted more recently. Further discussions will be maintained throughout the project. As managers of most of the island's prime natural habitat, both EMD and SHNT will be encouraged to plan for potential reintroduction sites, although this is unlikely to be taken to an advanced level for at least two years.

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

The project lead will be the **St Helena Nature Conservation Group (SNCG)**. This is currently a small organisation but the active membership includes many of the island's most experienced conservationists. The group is well-placed to provide much of the necessary expertise in habitat restoration and ecology of threatened endemic species. Work will be conducted by Phil Lambdon, who has been intensively involved in habitat studies at the Dell for more than a year and conducted the initial research project into the ecology of the spiky yellow woodlouse. Although small, SNCG is developing confidence in project management, and has run a number of small to medium projects on the island in recent years.

Vanessa Thomas (**EMD**) has been refining techniques for growing endemic species since 2008. The island's Endemic Plant Nursery can now achieve a high production capacity of strong, well acclimatised plants for many species. The nursery itself is well maintained, experiences low-levels of pests and diseases, and represents a suitable environment for establishing a captive woodlouse colony. The climate is cool and damp for most of the year. On-site technicians are available to deal rapidly with any equipment malfunctions, and nursery staff will also be on hand to spot potential problems. EMD's Rare Fern Propagation Project (JNCC-funded) will feed into the habitat restoration of critically endangered plants.

The **SHNT** are St Helena's largest NGO with a conservation remit. Previous research conducted on the spiky yellow woodlouse and preliminary habitat restoration work at the Dell was conducted through SHNT. They are also currently running a Darwin project focused on capacity building for invertebrate conservation, staffed by an experienced entomologist, David Pryce.

The **RSPB** have recently expanded their remit to focus on all organisms, and more generally on the habitats which support those organisms. They have a small group dedicated to supporting work on the UK Overseas Territories, a large research unit and an extensive network of practical habitat management experience from numerous reserves. With over one million members, they have a powerful capability for public engagement.

The **ZSL** are a world leader in threatened invertebrate conservation, particularly with regard to captive breeding projects. In addition, they bring specific understanding of St Helena's problems, having been involved with the island for a number of years. They first identified threats to the spiky yellow woodlouse during previous field trips.

Circumstances for achieving success will never be so favourable. RSPB have adopted the spiky yellow woodlouse as a flagship invertebrate, field staff have knowledge of the ecosystem and the rare fern project will provide substantial additional support and mutual benefits to both partners.

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. One Ha of new black cabbage tree woodland created around the Dell.	Pasture cleared. One Ha of young trees and ground cover species planted and surviving.	Global habitat area of black cabbage tree woodland only 250 m ² . State declining each year due to tree fall in strong winds. Much of potential surrounding site taken-up by pasture.	Records of plants introduced will be maintained, together with data on their survival and growth.
2. Assessment of effectiveness of shade canopy at enhancing re-establishment of cloud forest on open ground.	Data collected and synthesized into a report of scientific paper.	Shade canopy technique not known to be attempted before.	Humidity, rainfall, temperature, light levels and plant performance regularly assessed both under and outside the canopy throughout the project.
3. Colony of spiky yellow woodlice established in captivity.	Cage built, woodlice introduced, surviving and successfully breeding.	Approximately 50 spiky yellow woodlouse remain in the world, all confined to the Dell. None present in captivity.	Captive colony checked and counted twice a week throughout project.
4. Paper or report on biology of the spiky yellow woodlouse produced	Paper published and/or supplement to existing report produced and disseminated to stakeholders	A report on previous work is currently in compilation, but still contains a number of gaps e.g. because feeding behaviour cannot be studied in detail in the wild	Existing data will be complemented by the results of the captive breeding (e.g. including supplementary feeding experiments)
5. Biodiversity inventory and Habitat Action Plan produced for the Dell	Habitat Action Plan disseminated to stakeholders and incorporated into national conservation planning, biodiversity inventory lodged on EMD's Biological Records Database.	Vascular plant species relatively well known at the Dell, but bryophytes have not been studied. Some invertebrate records were made a decade ago, but populations have probably declined substantially since then.	Species will be mapped and surveyed as far as possible, using primarily non-destructive sampling methods.

26. Expected Outcomes: How will each of the outputs contribute to the overall outcome of the project? (100 words max)

Habitat restoration work will (in subsequent years) increase the area and connectivity of the surviving black cabbage tree woodland, stabilizing the existing fragment and creating conditions for rare specialist inhabitants to expand. A Habitat Management Plan will provide guidance for efforts to be continued into the future. Spiky yellow woodlouse numbers will be increased *ex situ*, saving them from extinction and providing potential for reintroduction at a future date. Lessons learned (e.g. the value of a new shade canopy technique) will be well documented so that others can benefit from our experiences.

27. Main Activities

Output 1	One Ha of new black cabbage tree woodland created around the Dell
1.1	Clearance of 0.5 Ha of pasture grasses outside the Dell
1.2	Creation of windbreaks to protect plantings
1.3	Seed collection and rearing of at least 5,000 appropriate endemic ground cover plants and 600 endemic trees (assuming 40% survival) over 2 years
1.4	Dependent on the success of the initial shade canopy, building of a second 240 m ² section to enhance restoration of another open area.
1.5	Planting and performance monitoring of newly established cloud forest species
Output 2	Assessment of effectiveness of shade canopy at enhancing re-establishment of cloud forest on open ground
2.1	Design of protocols for regular monitoring of the micro-climate
2.2	Undertake planned monitoring protocols
2.3	Using data in conjunction with plant monitoring results, analyse and compile report on performance of the shade canopy as a cloud forest restoration tool
Output 3	Colony of spiky yellow woodlice established in captivity
3.1	Build cage
3.2	Establish mature fern sward in cage and test system by introducing a few more common <i>Styloniscus</i> woodlice, which also often live on ferns
3.3	Introduce 4-5 spiky yellow woodlice
3.4	Maintain colony and monitor spiky yellow woodlice. In the event of failure, the option of adding a very few more could be considered if agreed by all project partners
Output 4	Completion of studies into the biology of the spiky yellow woodlouse
4.1	Conduct observations and supplementary feeding trials on captive-bred woodlice
4.2	Compile findings into a report or scientific paper
Output 5	Biodiversity inventory and Habitat Action Plan produced for the Dell
5.1	Conduct surveys of plant and invertebrate species within the Dell
5.2	Compile species inventory and Habitat Action Plan to be disseminated to stakeholders. Agree with stakeholders on best approach to incorporate findings into policy.

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
Core personnel leaving	L	M	Only the survey component requires detailed technical knowledge and it is likely that another project officer could be recruited on-island to fulfil the major part of the role.
Failure of breeding in captive woodlice	L	H	There is no <i>a priori</i> reason to assume that spiky yellow woodlice will not breed in captivity. Other woodlice species do so freely and behavioural observations of spiky yellow woodlice in the wild suggest that breeding is unspecialised. However, since no previous captive attempts have been made there is no way of knowing, and the likelihood could therefore be interpreted as 'Moderate'. The elaborate approach of simulating the wild habitat as closely as possible minimises these risks. Very few individuals will be taken, to prioritise preservation of the wild population in the event of failure.
Infection of plants or woodlice in the captive facility by fungal or other pathogens	L	L	The facility will be constructed with two unconnected replicate chambers, so that if one becomes infected it can be cleaned and restored without impact on the other.

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)

The restored woodland will remain very immature after two years. Dense ground cover should minimise weed encroachment but low-level maintenance will be needed for a decade. It is very likely that this will be sustained by government, who have a commitment to fund the new national park network. Although the National Park Management Plan is still incomplete, the Dell has already been identified as a priority. EMD also already have some management capacity and maintain several important sites across the island.

Intensive efforts to save rare species would depend on future funding bids, but the Habitat Management Plan will strengthen these.

The captive breeding programme will be required for several years. Training of a local assistant, and the situation of the cage at the Endemic Plant Nursery where staff will actively engage with it, will widely establish maintenance skills. The Nursery currently runs commercial site tours, and it is intended that the facility will become an attraction, thus providing financial incentive to sustain it. Efforts will be made to enhance the tourism value, e.g. through interpretation boards. Regardless, the spiky yellow woodlouse already has a high profile on St Helena, and a future re-introduction programme would be likely viewed as a national priority.

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 subject to on-going monitoring throughout its duration. A number of experienced on-island and off-island stakeholders/partners (EMD, SHNT, RSPB and ZSL) will contribute, and regular discussions will be maintained over progress with each of them (including formal progress reports every 3 months). As most of these stakeholders have wider interests within St Helena conservation, and are semi-independent from the day-to-day running of the project, they are well-placed to evaluate and advise on progress, and to develop discussions about future directions for the Dell and its rare species.

Six-monthly Darwin Plus progress reports would be written by Phil Lambdon and approved by the other partners before submission.

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?)

The project funds will be managed by Phil Lambdon, who previously managed the OTEP project SH601 and is currently overseeing Darwin Plus project 008 (see Part 18). The SNCG treasurer Derek Henry will provide an internal check on the accounts and, in consultation with the group's executive committee, approve bank transactions.

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)

Recent investment into the Dell includes preliminary habitat management, detailed species studies and a grant from Buglife/RSPB to construct the shade canopy (excluded from the co-funding total). Without a full project now, this effort will be wasted.

The main costs cover staffing (one half-time project officer and a local assistant at 1 day/week for 18 months), vehicle allowance to facilitate site visits (£20/day for car hire / fuel) and construction of temporary conservation structures ("Other costs"): the captive breeding facility (£1500), windbreaks (£1000) and additional sections of shade canopy (£3100). The remaining items are "Consumables": e.g. tools where not otherwise available, entomological equipment, rodent control materials and nursery materials (to EMD). Utilities costs for the captive breeding facility, fuel costs to cover transport of plants by EMD (both "Operating costs") and a small contribution to office overheads are also included. Capital expenditure is sought to purchase a microscope and camera to study woodlouse feeding behaviour.

External funding: substantial investment of staff time (EMD), professional advice (ZSL, RSPB); overseas habitat management training (RSPB); acquisition of scientific papers (RSPB) and international publicity (RSPB). Most necessary tools will be loaned by SHNT. Public education materials (e.g. interpretation boards) will be sought from Enterprise St Helena.

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 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 One Ha of new black cabbage tree woodland created around the Dell													
1.1 Clearance of 0.5 Ha of pasture grasses outside the Dell	2	■				■							
1.2 Creation of windbreaks to protect plantings	2												
1.3 Seed collection and rearing of ground cover plants and trees	24	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
1.4 Building of a second 240 m ² section of shade canopy	24					■							
1.5 Planting and performance monitoring of established cloud forest species	24	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Output 2 Assessment of effectiveness of shade canopy at enhancing re-establishment of cloud forest on open ground													
2.1 Establishment of protocols for regular monitoring of the micro-climate	1	■											
2.2 Undertake planned monitoring protocols	21		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
2.3 Analyse and compile report on performance of the shade canopy as a cloud forest restoration tool	2								■				
Output 3 Colony of spiky yellow woodlice established in captivity													
3.1 Build cage	2.5	■											
3.2 Establish mature fern sward in cage and test system by introducing more common <i>Styloniscus</i> woodlice	6	■	■	■									
3.3 Introduce 4-5 spiky yellow woodlice	1			■									
3.4 Maintain colony and monitor spiky yellow woodlice	18			■	■	■	■	■	■				
Output 4 Completion of studies into the biology of the spiky yellow woodlouse													
4.1 Conduct observations and supplementary feeding trials on captive-bred woodlice	15				■	■	■	■	■				
4.2 Compile findings into a report or scientific paper	3								■				
Output 5 Biodiversity inventory and Habitat Action Plan produced for the Dell													
5.1 Conduct surveys of plant and invertebrate species within the Dell	16		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
5.2 Compile species inventory and Habitat Action Plan to be disseminated to stakeholders	3							■	■				

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of **St Helena Nature Conservation Group**
(*delete as appropriate)

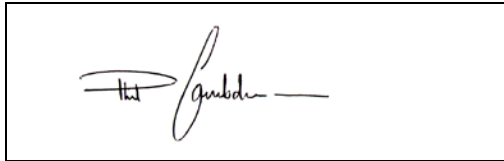
I apply for a grant of **£37090.00** in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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):

Name (block capitals)	PHIL LAMBTON
Position in the organisation	Member

Signed



Date:

23rd September 2013

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 i.e. 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 at the end of Monday 23 September 2013 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.