

Applicant: **Whitehouse, Andrew**
Organisation: **Buglife**
Funding Sought: **£399,173.00**

DPR12S2\1025

Supporting Atlantic territories invertebrate conservation

This project will conserve Territory invertebrate biodiversity through support in identifying key sites for endemic and native invertebrate species. Conservation and restoration of native ecosystems will be achieved through accessible spatial data that highlights Important Invertebrate Areas, together with threats from invasive invertebrate species. This will enable better integration of invertebrate conservation and invasive management into local initiatives, thus boosting environmental quality. Long-term capability and capacity building will be achieved by providing training, equipment and technological solutions for partnered Territories.

DPR12S2\1025

Supporting Atlantic territories invertebrate conservation

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Buglife
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
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Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Title:


Supporting Atlantic territories invertebrate conservation


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DPR12S1\1123


DPR12S1\1052

Please attach a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [Buglife UKOTs DarwinPlus cover ltrr 29.09.23](#)

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Q4. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

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

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

The broad themes of Darwin Plus Main are:

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

This project will conserve Territory invertebrate biodiversity through support in identifying key sites for endemic and native invertebrate species. Conservation and restoration of native ecosystems will be achieved through accessible spatial data that highlights Important Invertebrate Areas, together with threats from invasive invertebrate species. This will enable better integration of invertebrate conservation and invasive management into local initiatives, thus boosting environmental quality. Long-term capability and capacity building will be achieved by providing training, equipment and technological solutions for partnered Territories.

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

Q5. UKOT(s)

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

- Anguilla
- Bermuda
- Falkland Islands (FI)
- St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha*

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

Ascension

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

- No

Q6. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2027	3 years

Q7. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	██████████	██████████	██████████	£ ██████████

Q8. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q9. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

n/a

Q10. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

For example, what are the specific threats to the environment that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify the need for your project? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem.

Invertebrates are recognised as “the little things that run the world”. Over 95% of all animal species are invertebrates. They underpin the ecosystem services that we rely on, including pollination, pest control and nutrient cycling. They are also irreplaceable elements of food webs.

The diversity of invertebrates in the UKOTs is vast. Endemic invertebrate species represent 65% of the total known endemics in the UKOTs RSPB stocktake 2014. St Helena alone holds a third of the UK's known endemic species. However, in most UKOTs, invertebrate conservation falls behind other groups (e.g. birds), with little action for invertebrates and many endemic invertebrate species at risk of global extinction. The main reason for this is a lack of knowledge and data on invertebrates, their ecology and threats, and conservation opportunities.

Integration of invertebrates into habitat management on Territories is crucial to effectively conserve not only invertebrate biodiversity and endemics, but also ecosystem function. This will require preserving ecosystem quality for endemic and native invertebrates, while improving resilience to invasive invertebrates. Invasive invertebrates can cause ecosystem damage; as well as predation and competition with native species, leading to the decline and extinction of endemic invertebrates.

This project will utilise successes and knowledge from previous invertebrate DPLUS projects on St Helena and Ascension to build capability and capacity across further Territories. Resources, local expertise and new technologies will inform initial habitat management for invertebrates and lay imperative ground-work for future projects.

Only 149 invertebrate species and 1 single island endemic are known from Anguilla (Churchyard 2014) - a gross underestimate. A recent project increased pollinator records for Anguilla from 38 to 124 species through a short study (Questel 2022). We have worked with Anguilla National Trust and Anguilla Government to define their needs; they want to increase baseline data and map IIAs, to inform development consultations and Protected Area work.

Bermuda in comparison is known to have high levels of endemism with 236 single island endemics and 5708 species (Churchyard 2014). However, the spatial distribution of this unique diversity is poorly understood, creating a barrier to invertebrate integration into projects. Bermuda National Trust and Bermuda Government have shaped this application to gather invertebrate data and increase their surveying capacity, achieving distribution maps and map IIAs that would allow invertebrates to be included within restoration projects.

The Falkland Islands has 20 single island endemics and 1315 species (Churchyard 2014) and had a previous invertebrate-focused project. Unfortunately, data from this project is not accessible. Falkland Conservation and Falkland Islands Government have shaped this project to achieve a baseline and pathway to invertebrate conservation. This project will create useable a database and increase capacity allowing habitat restoration benefits to invertebrates to be understood.

Ascension has a comprehensive dataset due to DPLUS135, showing that Ascension has at least 23 endemic invertebrate species and 500 total invertebrate species (Sharp A pers comms 2023). The AIGCFD wants to Maximise usability of their dataset by mapping their IIAs to in turn inform habitat management for newly-discovered endemic invertebrates.

Section 5 - Environmental Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12. Environmental Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

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

This project will support Territories to meet their international and national obligations, as outlined below, by providing the necessary information to identify appropriate habitat management strategies to manage both native and invasive invertebrates within habitats.

International:

- UN Sustainable Development Goal 15.
- Convention on Biological Diversity Goals 1 and 2, and Articles 7, 8, 12, 13 and 17.
- UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment Strategic, Aim 1 of the 2014 UKOT Plan.

Anguilla:

- National Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan, Strategies 39, 40 and 44.
- Environmental Charter Principle 2.
- Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act 2009.
- Invasive Species Strategy.

Bermuda:

- Biodiversity Action Plan Objectives A, D, J and K.
- Invasive Alien Species Act 2021.

Ascension:

- Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2025).
- Environmental Charter (2001).

Falkland Islands:

- Island Plan (2022-2026).
- Environment Strategy (2021-2040) Policies 8.1 and 8.3.
- Environmental Charter 2.0.
- Biodiversity Framework.

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

Q13. Methodology

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

- how you reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- how the **main activities** will be and where these will take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

The project partners have expertise in invertebrate conservation across UKOTs through successful projects DPLUS135, DPLUS104, DPLUS040, FCDO Cloud Forest Project, DPLUS155 and 19-029. Each Territory is unique in its capacity and approach, and we are skilled at adaptation and using sampling plus spatial data to tailor habitat management.

One example, is from Ascension Island, DPLUS135. The endemic Gray's Moth *Erechthias grayi* was previously

known, but neither threat-assessed nor managed. The project successfully detected the species' habitat, IUCN Red Listed as Critically Endangered and incorporated it into government management plans, facilitating long-term preservation through invasive vegetation clearance.

Locally directed invertebrate sampling of locally-defined priority sites plus existing data collation, will generate spatial data required to allow mapping and the integration of invertebrates into ecosystem management; moving beyond species lists to nature restoration and recovery. Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs) will be defined using territory tailored criteria, showing the most important sites for invertebrate biodiversity. This method is based on other important area approaches and is successfully being applied in the UK.

The project will provide support to understudied UKOTs (Anguilla, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and Ascension) by supporting progression on the Invertebrate Conservation Evaluation (ICE) framework, that was developed using St Helena as an example (Gray et al. 2018) – see supporting document. To integrate conservation of their own invertebrate biodiversity; bridging the current disconnect between on-Territory knowledge of habitats and invertebrate taxonomic specialism.

This project will:

- Increase knowledge and skills on-Territory of local invertebrate ecology and surveying on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falkland Islands.
 - Analyse and prioritise the unique needs of each Territory. A tailored training plan and priority sites will define a tailored approach for each Territory.
 - Conservation professionals and volunteers will be upskilled in invertebrate ecology and threats to boost knowledge on ecosystem value of native invertebrates.
 - Professionals and volunteers will be trained in invertebrate sampling, and provided with necessary equipment. This will include new identification technologies reducing future reliance on external specialism.
 - iNaturalist will be promoted to both local professionals and communities to facilitate long-term invertebrate monitoring and engagement in conservation.
 - A cross-Territory invertebrate working group will facilitate knowledge exchange for all Territories.

- Species data collated and accessible on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falkland Islands
 - Local professionals will identify sampling sites of local priority, including both native habitats for potential protection and degraded habitats selected for restoration. Sampling effort will be defined locally and according to standardised protocols as tested in other territories. Using method such as malaise trapping, pitfalls, light traps etc, and preservation to allow future DNA work. .
 - Preserved samples will be exported for identification by international invertebrate taxonomists to ensure verified baseline data.
 - Data will be collated with known species lists and returned to Territories as accessible online databases or integrated into existing Territory data systems, and specimens used to develop Territory reference collections.

- IIAs and endemic species integrated into conservation work and decision making on Anguilla, Ascension, Bermuda and Falkland Islands
 - IIAs will be identified and mapped across each Territory, and we will produce a profile which will summarise key species, assemblages and habitats, threats and opportunities.
 - Territories will be provided with identification guides for endemic species.
 - Flagship endemic invertebrate species will be Red Listed.
 - We will support the Territories to incorporate IIAs into ongoing management and restoration of native habitats, to facilitate species recovery. Activities are likely to include habitat restoration, and invasive species control.

- Threats to native invertebrates from invasive invertebrates understood and informing management on Anguilla, Ascension, Bermuda and Falkland Islands
 - Distribution maps of key invasive invertebrate species will be generated and disseminated.

- Territories will be provided with identification resources for invasive species that have colonised, and those that may do so in future.

Managing the project

Buglife will lead the project and manage project finances, as well as host the Project Manager (PM). The PM will lead of overall delivery, co-ordinate delivery with each Territory, undertake technical aspects (specimen management, data and mapping) and oversee Monitoring & Evaluation, while Species Recovery Trust, the other UK partner, will support on in-territory capacity building and support in M&E. The Territory partners will be active in the steering group for the project and direct the focus. The Territory partners will also undertake a range of tailored roles depending on their individual needs, including gathering data, engaging in training, map development and data management, supporting red listing integration of results into existing work programmes and initiatives.

Q14. 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

This project has resulted from long-term discussions with multiple Territories, who had highlighted a desire, as well as urgent need to better incorporate invertebrates into conservation management programs. However, invertebrates are difficult to work with, as data, knowledge and capacity are all limited, and running individual on-Territory invertebrate projects is daunting. Therefore, a need for a remotely run Cross Territory Project was identified, to both fill gaps and provide wider support. The project stakeholders are Anguilla National Trust and the Anguilla Government, Bermuda National Trust, Falkland Islands Government and Falklands Conservation, and Ascension Island Government Conservation and Fisheries Directorate. We did also speak to Montserrat and they were included at stage 1, however the timing of the stage 2 application submission prevented them from committing to the project; and then Ascension indicated a desire to be involved. All four Territories have had a series of online meetings with UK-based partners at both stage 1 and stage 2 to identify needs, barriers and discuss practicalities, costings etc. Allowing each Territory to tailor the project to their individual needs. All the on-territory organisations will engage with the Project Steering Group and be central to decision making. They will also be involved in all aspects of the project, including defining the nature of training, the sampling methods, database development and map development plus formatting, as well as co-authoring red listings etc. They will be direct recipients of training, and they will also collect samples and use the resulting maps to inform conservation work.

Q15. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

The study and surveying of invertebrates is classically dominated by male academics based in developed countries. This project is progressive in transferring invertebrate knowledge to Territories and fostering exemplary female leads in a field which is in its infancy locally. This has already been very successfully achieved in St Helena where the invertebrate team has three out of four members female, including the lead specialist. The partners also have strong links to female taxonomic specialists, who are also in the minority, and these contacts will be engaged in the project in terms of identification services whenever possible. The project will also ensure that a gender balance will be achieved whenever possible during the training and capacity building on

the Territories.

To halt the historic one-way transfer of invertebrate taxonomic knowledge from Territories, all new and existing information will be returned immediately to Territories via resources to upskill local professionals – thus building capacity and reducing dependence on external specialists. Where specialised outputs are derived by collaborators, e.g. species descriptions and Red Listing, at least one local author will be included from each relevant Territory to a) acknowledge equality with local experts and b) further build capacity through international collaboration and publishing.

Q16. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for the environment and, where relevant, for people in the OTs, and how they are linked.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

By the end of the project (short-term), Territories will have:

- Local professionals with improved knowledge of broad invertebrate ecology and roles within ecosystems, and awareness of global-scale threats to islands.
- Equipment and resources to sample invertebrates in a standardised way across habitats.
- Improved knowledge on all Territory-endemic invertebrate species, including their identification, distributions and ecology.
- Access to a database of new and existing invertebrate species records for their Territory.
- At least one endemic flagship invertebrate species per Territory that is Red Listed and so recognised as globally important.
- IIA maps identifying key sites for the conservation of endemic and native invertebrates, and threats and opportunities for their restoration, and support future prioritisation of conservation efforts
- Improved knowledge on invasive species of highest threat to species and ecosystems.
- The conservation and restoration of native and endemic invertebrate biodiversity will be incorporated into habitat management plans on each Territory.

After the project (long-term):

- Local professionals will use acquired resources and knowledge to continue surveying invertebrates.
- Further species occurrence data will be contributed by both professionals and local communities adding species records to iNaturalist.
- iNaturalist records, with associated spatial data, will update known distributions of invertebrates.
- IIA maps will inform positive management and restoration of habitats for the conservation of biodiversity and recovery of endemic invertebrates.
- Territories will continue to share knowledge and develop initiatives with each other via virtual invertebrate forum.
- IIA mapping will be extended to other UKOTs.

This proposal is itself scaled across Territories from previous Darwin projects (including DPLUS135). On the proposed project's success, outputs and capacity developed would form a baseline from which future invertebrate projects led by individual Territory partners can be developed.

Q17. Pathway to change

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

Each outputs' contribution to the change pathway are addressed against the project logic. Components addressing the project Outcomes are italic and those addressing the Impact are bold:

1. The initial stages of the project will build capacity across the UKOTs and collect/collate invertebrate samples at a Territory level to inform later actions. Capacity building on-Territory through training and adoption of new technologies ensures that long-term change across understudied UKOTs will be local expert-led.
2. Invertebrate samples are processed and identified, and then data shared with Territory partners to increase invertebrate knowledge. iNaturalist and technologies are developed to facilitate identification of both endemic and invasive species in the long-term. Continued data collection across understudied UKOTs will inform adaptive decision-making.
3. IIA maps provide spatial information on priorities for invertebrate conservation on each Territory, allowing endemic and native species populations to be restored for the long-term conservation of biodiversity through inclusion in conservation planning. Habitat management will facilitate the recovery of endemic and native invertebrate biodiversity, thus support ecosystem conservation.
4. Invasive invertebrates are understood for the long-term conservation of biodiversity. This invasive species understanding will equally aid in the recovery of endemic and native invertebrate biodiversity and therefore support ecosystem conservation.

Q18. Sustainable benefits

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? If relevant, how will your approach be scaled? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Broad invertebrate capacity building on each island will provide long term sustainability to the project, as invertebrate conservation skills will be embedded across local teams and organisations on each island. In acknowledgement of potential future turnover in staff, a number of people on each Territory will be trained and training materials, such as videos of training sessions, will be made available to train new staff.





Data collated and collected will be incorporated into a database for each Territory, and this will be passed to our on-Territory partners for ongoing management and use; as either an independent database or integrated into an existing data system. Physical reference collections will be available on Territory, if appropriate, or via photo reference collections of key species.

Products created by the project such as IIA maps, will be provided both electronically and hard copies, these will be embedded on local systems and webpages, and also available on the Buglife website..

Our aim is that the cross-territory invertebrate forum will be self-sustaining by the end of the project, through electronic communications (the most appropriate method will be researched), plus long-term support via the Species Recovery Trust for at least annual zoom meetings. This will facilitate peer-to-peer support and a more co-ordinated approach to invertebrate conservation across UKOTs.

Our longer-term goal is to work with more UKOTs to map IIAs across more territories and provide a strong foundation for future invertebrate conservation work, well targeted nature restoration projects, and to influence land-use planning.

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

-  [Buglife Darwin - supporting evidence](#)
-  02/10/2023
-  16:22:26
-  pdf 149.7 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q19. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary (Financial)</p> <p>Financial risks to the success of the project including misuse of funds, fraud or corruption.</p>	moderate	unlikely	moderate	<p>Buglife takes financial risk very seriously, and has a sound track record of delivering projects in the UK and abroad. Our project partners are stable, reputable, and known to us. Most of the project funding will be controlled and spent by Buglife and our project partners rather than sub-contractors.</p>	minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Risk of project staff or other representatives 'doing harm' incl. sexual exploitation abuse and harassment, safety and welfare, or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff.</p>	major	unlikely	major	<p>Buglife and all partners have safeguarding policies in place. All project staff will be required to read and understand and apply the relevant policy.</p>	moderate

Delivery Chain	On-Territory delivery partner unable to provide staff/volunteer resource to undertake new data collection.	major	possible	major	Through project development all partners have been open about the level of resourcing required and have indicated where they need extra support- this has been accounted for in project plans and budget.	moderate
					We will keep partners closely involved, encourage open communications, early sharing of problems, and be ready to adapt accordingly	
Risk 4	Lack of interest from our target audiences and stakeholders.	major	possible	major	We have engaged our highest priority stakeholders in the development of the project and they are now partners.	moderate
					We will continue to work with our partner organisations closely, be flexible in our expectations and ready to adapt to what people tell us they want.	
Risk 5	Access to land denied by landowners prevent collection of new data from key sites or habitats.	major	possible	major	We have explored land ownership with our on-Territory partners, and are aware of some risks in terms of potential for access to be limited or denied. Our on-Territory partners have good relationships with landowners, or are landowners themselves - which lessens the risk of reduced geographical coverage for surveys.	moderate
Risk 6	Project staff who have built positive relationships with partners, landowners and communities leave, interrupting delivery.	moderate	possible	major	Buglife and project partners are recognised as the organisations behind this work, and we would ensure a positive hand over to new staff.	moderate

Q20. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.). Please note your response to this question won't influence the outcome of your application.

Yes

Please provide brief details.


There are collection risks associated with this project, particularly for large or striking endemic species of beetle, butterflies and moths. Therefore, the mapped data on these species will not be made available online but will be available to professionals through internal systems on the Territories. Additionally, some data may come from areas that are privately owned and data from those sites may not be made publicly available due to landowners' preference.


Section 8 - Workplan


Q21. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

 [BCF-Workplan-Template-2023-24-Buglife FINAL](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Q21. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Plus projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

An M&E plan based on the logframe and workplan will be completed at the start of the project. Buglife working with SRT will be responsible for drawing up this plan, plus overall management of the M&E process with input from territory-based project partners on their individual sections of the plan.

M&E of project progress will be carried out quarterly through a steering group meeting, that will be run and initiated by Buglife with an in-Territory Chair. At these meetings all project partners will assess progress against specific activities shown in the project timetable. Where important milestones are missed, all relevant project partners will agree actions to regain the original timetable and prevent other actions and outputs being delayed as a consequence.

An adaptive approach will be taken whereby actions that are failing to produce the required outputs and outcomes will be reviewed and revised during virtual meetings of the project partners. Including focused





meetings with individual Territories to resolved Territory focused issues when necessary. If these changes are substantive and involve indicator then a change request will be submitted to the Darwin Initiative.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	7
Number of days planned for M&E	84

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Plus projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

-  [Cross Territory Inverts St2-Logical-Framework B](#)
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-  02/10/2023
-  16:33:32
-  pdf 140.59 KB

Impact:

Effective long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity in four UKOTs.

Outcome:

An increase in invertebrate knowledge, skills and capacity across four UKOTs, to identify, understand and manage native, endemic and invasive invertebrate species for the long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Increased conservation professionals and volunteers knowledge and skills of local invertebrate species, ecology, threats, survey methods, data, management and conservation; including new technologies to increase capacity and efficiency.

Output 2:

Species data for both native and non-native invertebrates collated and accessible on Territories for ongoing decision making.

Output 3:

Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrate species integrated into long-term conservation planning, work plans and decision-making.

Output 4:

Threats to invertebrate biodiversity from invasive invertebrate species identified and understood.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Collate existing invertebrate data to inform design and planning of training programme for each territory.
 - 1.2 Produce prioritised plans, including species, habitat, and location priorities for new surveys on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falklands.
 - 1.3 Devise tailored multi-level training programmes and plans for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands with introductory, mid-level, and expert-level options for upskilling staff and volunteers. Training to include invertebrate identification, invertebrate survey techniques, handling and processing samples.
 - 1.4 Provide specific training on collection, preparation and storage of samples, including preservation for DNA bar-coding.
 - 1.5 Deliver training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.
 - 1.6 Provide equipment and materials to partner organisations for invertebrate survey (e.g. traps, nets, pots, and other sampling equipment, field guides where available).
 - 1.7 Provide ongoing support for trainees.
 - 1.8 Work with UKOT partners to promote the use of iNaturalist to volunteers and public to encourage increased recording and citizen science. Verify relevant records received via iNaturalist, and add to database.
 - 1.9 Deliver basic level training on invertebrate identification available to all UKOTs (on-line).
 - 1.10 Establish cross-territory working group (for all UKOTs) in year one, facilitate bi-annual meetings online. Investigate potential for annual in-person meeting.
-
- 2.1 Support is provided to partners to prepare for invertebrate surveys, and collect samples for identification.
 - 2.2 Field surveys are completed on the Territories by partners, with ongoing advice.
 - 2.3 Samples are preserved and sent to the UK.
 - 2.4 Samples are sorted to Order level.
 - 2.5 And then sent on to experts for identification to species level.
 - 2.6 Collate new data and combine with historic data.
 - 2.7 Work with Territory partners to create a shareable database for each territory.
-
- 3.1 Develop prioritised list of endemic invertebrate species requiring Red Listing, and identify priorities for Red Listing
 - 3.2 Undertake Red Listing of key species.
 - 3.3 Draft IIA map for Ascension and hold workshop with in-Territory partners and stakeholders to refine and finalise.
 - 3.4 Produce IIA profile – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 1)

3.5 Draft IIA maps for Anguilla and Bermuda and hold workshops to refine and finalise. Produce IIA profiles – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 3)

3.6 Deliver training on identification and surveying for endemic species, to support long-term monitoring of key species

3.7 Work with in-Territory partners and other stakeholders to integrate IIAs with wider conservation initiatives (e.g. designation of protected sites, habitat/site management plans, nature recovery plans), land-use planning.

4.1 Deliver INNS survey and identification training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.


4.2 Produce distribution maps of high-risk invasive invertebrate species using data generated by data collation and collection.


4.3 Produce assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS as part of process to identify threats and opportunities for each IIA.


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q24. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [BCF-Budget-over-£100k-Buglife Sep23](#)

 02/10/2023

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 xlsx 94.41 KB

Q25. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q25a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This project is, in its entirety, a new project, but some elements do build on previous projects. For example, this project will utilise the dataset of the DPLUS131 Anguilla Pollinator Project's pollinator inventory, and integrate it into the database and mapping for Anguilla. For the island-scale Ascension dataset resulting from DPLUS135, this project will similarly utilise the collated dataset to develop IIA maps for Ascension. In addition, this project will collate and utilise previously unused invertebrate data from Falkland Islands project 13-022 for mapping. We have access and permissions to use all these datasets.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

There are two projects that are being submitted for this Darwin Plus round that align with this project. Firstly, the Anguilla moth project to be submitted by David Roy at UKCEH, which intends to use image recognition for moth sampling. This project is using a very different and new approach to ours, we will use light traps, plus we are focused on data gathering, collation and mapping rather than developing sampling approaches. However, all data and learning from the projects will be collated together to inform the delivery of both projects, plus future conservation work on Anguilla. Secondly, Pierre Tichit is applying for a Fellowship on invertebrate research on the Falkland Islands. We will work closely with Pierre and integrate new data and specimens that are confirmed by Pierre from the 13-022 project into the wider Falkland Islands dataset. We will also advertise his Citizen Science efforts through our own project. Pierre will also be a guest expert at Falkland focused steering group meetings.

Q26. Balance of budget spend

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

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

Of the budget, [REDACTED] (19%) will directly benefit our UKOT partners – broken down into staff salaries and costs for our UKOT partners, costs of travel to fieldwork sites, survey equipment and materials.

Budget will be spent locally where possible, but there may be some items that cannot be sourced within the UKOTs – for example specialist entomological survey equipment.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The budget prepared takes into account potential cost rises and inflation through to 2027.

Buglife will lead on finance and administration. It reconciles project costs on a monthly basis and reviews project finances (actuals v's budgets) on a quarterly basis.

Matched funding is providing value for money, for example Dr Adam Sharp who previously worked on Ascension invertebrate conservation and is now at Hong Kong University will provide in-kind expert support and advice to the project valued at an estimated [REDACTED].

Travel-costs are minimised through the use of online meetings and training sessions.

Equipment will be 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.

The project has a significant value-for-money impact, as it will benefit hundreds of native and endemic invertebrate species through eventual informed land management.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Plus funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The project's budget includes the purchase of invertebrate survey equipment for our partners in each Territory. Following project end, this equipment will remain with our partners to be used for future invertebrate survey and monitoring.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) involved in the project from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy:** including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy:** which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct:** which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

All members of Buglife and partner organisation staff working on the project will be required to read Buglife's Safeguarding Policy and state they are aware of procedures for raising issues or making a complaint, and also commit to follow the procedures stated.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

No specific access and benefits legislation was indicated by the Territory partners, however it is central to this project, as local understanding will help develop baseline to improve local access to this untapped area of UKOT biodiversity. Best practice will be followed with final datasets and other outputs homed wherever the territories designate, either integrated into existing systems or a separate database. Equally final specimen storage will be agreed with Territories, if remote (due to capacity limitations) then they will be stored by the UK Natural History Museum and Transfer agreements will ensure rights and access for the Territories. Also, all necessary research permission will be applied for, and best practice followed.

The Territories have been central to developing this project, with each tailoring the project components to their own needs and this will continue throughout the project. The Territories will be engaged in the steering group and all elements of decision making, plus local knowledge utilised to define priority sites to be survey.

The Health and Safety for fieldwork will remain with the responsibility of the in-Territory partners but training on Health and Safety relating to invertebrate surveying will be provided, to ensure that all risks are effectively managed.

Section 13 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Andrew Whitehouse	Project Leader	5	Checked
TBC	Project Officer	100	Checked
Tom Thomson	GIS and Data Officer	0	Checked
Vicky Wilkins	Project Advisor/ Project Co-Lead	0	Checked


Do you require more fields?


No

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [Buglife Darwin CVs](#)

 02/10/2023

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 pdf 277.29 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs and job descriptions?


Yes

Section 14 - Project Partners

Q32. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name:	Buglife
Is the Lead Partner based in a UKOT where the project is working?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Please explain why this project is led from outside the UKOT	As this is a cross-territory invertebrate project that is being led by an invertebrate specialist organisation based in the UK. As there are no invertebrate specialist organisations based in the territories, but the aim is to develop and exchange skills across the territories.
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Buglife will lead the project and manage project finances, as well as host the Project Manager (PM). The PM will lead of overall delivery, co-ordinate delivery with each Territory, undertake technical aspects (specimen management, data and mapping) and oversee Monitoring & Evaluation, The Territory partners will be active in the steering group for the project and direct the focus. The Territory partners will also undertake a range of tailored roles depending on their individual needs, including gathering data, engaging in training, map development and data management, supporting red listing integration of results into existing work programmes and initiatives.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Species Recovery Trust
Website address:	www.speciesrecoverytrust.org.uk

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The Species Recovery Trust's Programme Manager Vicky Wilkins has been supporting UKOT invertebrate projects for the last 11 years. She will provide help with relationship management with Territories, as she is well-connected on the Territories; as well as supporting in-territory capacity building, including developing and delivering training, expertise on data collection and sample management. SRT will also support M&E and deliver the red list assessments through their IUCN associations.
UKOT-based/other Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Other
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name:	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Sustainability, Innovation & the Environment; Economic Development, Investment and Commerce, Anguilla
Website address:	http://gov.ai/ministry.php?id=6
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The Anguilla Government are keen to implement the IIA maps and so will be involved in All development and integration to then be used to inform planning applications. They are also interested in engaging in training and also may be able to support surveying, depending on landownership access.
UKOT-based/other Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> UKOT-based
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

3. Partner Name:	Anguilla National Trust
Website address:	axanationaltrust.com
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Anguilla National Trust will be the key partner on Anguilla and will collect invertebrate data, and this work will be integrated into their existing work programme. Their staff will be heavily involved in shaping the sampling, as well as training to collect and then send on the samples. They will also be involved in IIA use for restoration and designation of future protected areas.

UKOT-based/other Partner	██████████
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> UKOT-based
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

4. Partner Name: Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Government of Bermuda

Website address: <https://www.gov.bm/department/environment-and-natural-resources>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Government of Bermuda are interested in how the IIA maps can be used to support future land use decisions. They are also interested in engaging in training and also may be able to support surveying, depending on landownership access.

The department will also provide formal permissions for the collection of invertebrates as required.

UKOT-based/other Partner UKOT-based

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £0.00

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

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

If no, please provide details


The Government of Bermuda have been unable to supply a letter of support due to IT problems following the recent cyberattack, however they have indicated that they would be happy to provide one when they are able to.

5. Partner Name: Bermuda National Trust

Website address: <https://www.bnt.bm/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):


Bermuda National Trust will be the key partner on Bermuda and will collect invertebrate data, and this work will be integrated into their existing work programme. Their staff will be heavily involved in shaping the sampling, as well as training to collect and then send on the samples. They will also be involved in IIA use for restoration and designation of future protected areas.


UKOT-based/other Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> UKOT-based
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes


6. Partner Name:	Environment Department, Falkland Islands Government
Website address:	https://www.falklands.gov.fk/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Will be involved in training and also some of the fieldwork, and also determining how the IIAs will eventually inform long-term restoration on the islands.
UKOT-based/other Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> UKOT-based
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [Buglife darwin LoS combined](#)

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Section 15 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Plus, Darwin Initiative or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
EIDPR164	Buglife	Tanzanian freshwater invertebrate conservation and their use for ecosystem assessments
EIDPR109	Buglife	Conservation of the Endemic Freshwater Crabs of Sri Lanka (scoping
19-029	Buglife	Laying the Foundations for Invertebrate Conservation on St Helena
EIDCF004	Buglife	Laying the foundations for invertebrate conservation on St Helena (Challenge
<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?

Yes

Section 16 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Buglife

I apply for a grant of

£399,173.00

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 enclose CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Andrew Whitehouse

Position in the organisation Head of Operations

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [AW signature](#)
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Date 02 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Buglife ann accounts 2020](#)
 02/10/2023
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 pdf 512.73 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 Whistleblower Policy	 Safeguarding People
 02/10/2023	 02/10/2023
 17:05:04	 17:03:04
 pdf 457.71 KB	 pdf 1.21 MB

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Guidance Notes for Applicants", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", 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 the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant and referencing any potential conflicts of interest, as a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 28). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for each of the Project Staff identified at Question 30, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 31 and relevant OT Governments, or an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Plus website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

Guidance – please delete before submitting

Provide a **Workplan** that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project. Quarters are based on UK FYs (**1 April – 31 March** - Q1 therefore starts April 2024).

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

This template covers multiple Biodiversity Challenge Funds schemes, so ensure you check the eligible dates/project length for the scheme you are applying to and feel free to delete later years if not applicable for your project.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Increased conservation professionals and volunteers knowledge and skills of local invertebrate species, ecology, threats, survey methods, data, management and conservation; including new technologies to increase capacity and efficiency.													
1.1	Collate existing invertebrate data to inform design and planning of training programme for each territory.													
1.2	Produce prioritised plans including species, habitat, and location priorities for new surveys on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falklands.													
1.3	Devise tailored multi-level training programme for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands with introductory, mid-level, and expert-level options for upskilling staff and volunteers. Training to include invertebrate identification, invertebrate survey techniques, handling and processing samples.													
1.4	Provide specific training on collection, preparation and storage of samples, including preservation for DNA work.													
1.5	Deliver training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.													
1.6	Provide equipment and materials to partner organisations for invertebrate survey (e.g. traps, nets, pots, and other sampling equipment, field guides where available).													
1.7	Provide ongoing support for trainees.													

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.8	Work with UKOT partners to promote the use of iNaturalist to volunteers and public to encourage increased recording and citizen science. Verify relevant records received via iNaturalist, and add to database.													
1.9	Deliver basic level training on invertebrate identification available to all UKOTs (on-line).													
1.10	Establish cross-territory working group (for all UKOTs) in year one, facilitate bi-annual meetings online. Investigate potential for annual in-person meeting.													
Output 2	Species data for both native and non-native invertebrates collated and accessible on Territories for ongoing decision making.													
2.1	Undertake field surveys on Anguilla and Bermuda, samples preserved and sent to the UK													
2.2	Undertake field surveys on Falklands, samples preserved and sent to the UK													
2.3	Samples are sorted to Order level. And then sent on to experts for identification to species level.													
2.4	Collate new data and combine with historic data and work with Territory partners to create a shareable database for each territory.													
Output 3	Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrate species integrated into long-term conservation planning, work plans and decision-making.													
3.1	Develop prioritised list of endemic invertebrate species requiring Red Listing, and undertake Red Listing of key species.													
3.2	Draft IIA map for Ascension and hold workshop to refine and finalise. Produce IIA profile – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 1)													
3.3	Draft IIA maps for Anguilla, Bermuda and Falklands and hold workshops with in-Territory partners and stakeholders to refine and finalise.													

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4	Produce IIA profiles – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 3)													
3.5	Work with in-Territory partners and other stakeholders to integrate IIAs with wider conservation initiatives (e.g. designation of protected sites, habitat/site management plans, nature recovery plans), land-use planning – Ascension.													
3.6	Deliver training on identification and surveying for endemic species, to support long-term monitoring of key species													
3.7	Work with in-Territory partners and other stakeholders to integrate IIAs with wider conservation initiatives (e.g. designation of protected sites, habitat/site management plans, nature recovery plans), land-use planning – Anguilla, Bermuda.													
Output 4	Threats to invertebrate biodiversity from invasive invertebrate species identified and understood.													
4.1	Deliver INNS survey and identification training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.													
4.2	Produce distribution maps of high-risk invasive invertebrate species using data generated by data collation and collection.													
4.3	Produce assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS as part of process to identify threats and opportunities for each IIA.													

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: The recovery of native and endemic invertebrate biodiversity across understudied UKOTs through local expert-led habitat management/restoration and invasive invertebrate management; underpinning local ecosystems health and services. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: An increase in invertebrate knowledge, skills and capacity across four UKOTs, to identify, understand and manage native, endemic and invasive invertebrate species for the long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity (Max 30 words)	0.1 9 local professional conservationists and volunteers of in-territory organisations collecting and utilising invertebrate data by year 2 0.2 IIA maps are informing decision making by year 3 [DPLUS-A04*]. 0.3 9 individuals demonstrating and applying new invertebrate knowledge within their existing roles across 3 organisations within the Territories by year 3 [DPLUS-A03*]. 0.4 8 native invertebrate focused actions integrated into conservation programmes of 4 territories by year 3 [DPLUIS-B01*].	0.1 Evidence of new invertebrate data being added to 2 territories datasets. 0.2 3 Case studies evidencing situations where IIAs and invertebrate data have been used in decision making. 0.3 Knowledge assessment in year 1 and 3 showing change in invertebrate knowledge, including evidence of application in 3 territories. 0.4 Conservation work programmes from 4 territories with new actions for invertebrates clearly outlined.	Interest in engaging with invertebrate conservation is sustained on the Territories (project was built engaging with those territories with the highest interest) The knowledge gained through the project is applied and retained post the project's end (the project will aim to upskill and then support a number of people for each territory to spread skills) Political and organisational will remains and allows changes to be made to existing conservation documents to allow new actions to be added (a tailored approach to each territory will allow for alternative documents or approaches if necessary)

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

	<p>0.5 3 territories utilising modern technologies to monitor occurrence of invertebrate species of high conservation importance, collecting 200 new data records by year 3 [DPLUS-C16].</p>	<p>0.5 Records extracted from iNaturalist/GBIF and integrated into territory datasets</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. Increased conservation professionals and volunteers knowledge and skills of local invertebrate species, ecology, threats, survey methods, data, management and conservation; including new technologies to increase capacity and efficiency.</p>	<p>1.1 3 invertebrate species pre-existing data datasets collated, plus priority site identification and training plan completed for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands, to be used to tailor training and sampling for each territory by year 1 [DPLUS-C01*].</p> <p>1.2 9 professional conservationists/volunteers with increased knowledge in broad invertebrate ecology and conservation issues by year 1 [DPLUS-A01*].</p> <p>1.3 9 conservationists/volunteers fully trained and provided with equipment to conduct invertebrate biodiversity surveys by year 2 [DPLUS-A01*].</p> <p>1.4 16 conservation professionals/volunteers with active iNaturalist accounts for updating island species data and</p>	<p>1.1. Initial data collation, plus training plan and priority sites available electronically for 3 Territories.</p> <p>1.2 Before and after training questionnaires demonstrating knowledge increase and application.</p> <p>1.3 Field notes and high quality invertebrate samples collected and returned.</p> <p>1.4 Active iNaturalist accounts submitting regular invertebrate records and other technologies</p>	<p>Data is accessible long-term beyond the end of the project (Data will be integrated into most effective system for each territory to facilitate accessibility)</p> <p>Trained staff remain on territory post the project allowing new skills to be applied (training session will be recorded and so can be used to train new staff members)</p> <p>Ongoing interest in a cross-territory invertebrate working group beyond the end of the project (this working group has already been requested by a number of other Territories and Buglife/Species Recovery Trust are committed to long term support)</p>

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

	<p>exploring use of other technologies by year 3 [DPLUS-A01*].</p> <p>1.5 Cross-Territory invertebrate working group active and exchanging knowledge and ideas by year 1 [DPLUS-A03*].</p>	<p>1.5 Minutes/notes of cross-territory group, plus number of organisations/territories engaged in meetings/forum.</p>	
<p>2. Species data for both native and non-native invertebrates collated and accessible on Territories for ongoing decision making.</p>	<p>2.1 Invertebrate survey data collected from 50 sites across 3 Territories and habitat/species conservation action needs published by year 2 [DPLUS C03*]</p> <p>2.2 1200 specimens from territory surveys identified by world-class taxonomists 200 by year 1 and 1000 by year 2 [DI-C16].</p> <p>2.3 Reference collections of key species available for the 2 territories and wider collections housed remotely (as appropriate) by year 3 [DPLUS C09]</p> <p>2.4 Survey data collated with past species records for 3 Territories and stored in accessible online database or on-Territory system by year 2 [DPLUS-A03*].</p>	<p>2.1 Species lists and survey and action needs reports completed for 50 sites</p> <p>2.2 Territory databases populated 1000 new invertebrate records for the 3 territories.</p> <p>2.3 Photographic evidence of 2 invertebrate reference collections of key invertebrates available on Territories and log of remote museum specimens</p> <p>2.4 Complete invertebrate species list available for each Territory, either integrated into existing data system or an accessible online location.</p>	<p>Staff and volunteer resource is consistent enough to complete surveys in the Territories within the desired timeframe (a flexible sampling timescale, together with staff time finance to mitigate constraints)</p> <p>Ability to recruit relevant specialists for all taxon groups to allow identification and verification (collection methods will focus on groups from known specialists)</p> <p>Ability to manage invertebrate collections on the Territories (by focusing on key species the management of these very small collection should be possible, also using NHM or other museum as a remote alternative)</p>

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

<p>3. Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrate species integrated into long-term conservation planning, work plans and decision-making.</p>	<p>3.1 IIA maps and invertebrate data fully accessible within 4 Territory to both government and NGO stakeholders by year 3 [DPLUS-B11].</p> <p>3.2 2 professionals per territory (total 4) trained to identify priority groups and endemics using images and short guide by year 2 [DPLUS-C01*].</p> <p>3.3 6 flagship endemic species Red List assessed, at least one per territory and additional endemic species red listed if distribution data available by year 3 [DPLUS-C02*].</p> <p>3.4 Important Invertebrate Areas and habitat associations of native/endemic species incorporated into existing habitat management plans by year 3 [DPLUS-B01*].</p>	<p>3.1 Evidence of IIA maps and spatial invertebrate data used to inform conservation management work on Territories.</p> <p>3.2 Endemic records submitted to database by trained professionals as a direct result of training.</p> <p>3.3 Red listing profiles for 6 species published on IUCN red list website.</p> <p>3.4 Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrates present in habitat management plans.</p>	<p>Sufficient distribution data is gathered to allow Red Listing of endemics (the priority site surveys, IIA mapping with habitat layers will feed into Criterion B of the Red List assessment process)</p> <p>Sufficient understanding of species ecology to ascertain habitat associations and threats to conservation (knowledge will be supplemented from closely related species where necessary)</p>
<p>4. Threats to invertebrate biodiversity from invasive invertebrate species identified and understood.</p>	<p>4.1 High-risk invasive invertebrates threats to endemic and native invertebrates identified. Improved information on distribution of invasive species made available to stakeholders, with an assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS. Available by year 3 [DPLUS-C01].</p>	<p>4.1 Maps of high risk sites and species relative to invasive invertebrate threats published and disseminated</p>	<p>Emerging invasive invertebrates and their impacts on native and endemic invertebrates can be identified (information from other Territories and wider work will be utilised)</p>

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

	<p>4.2 3 professionals per territory trained (total 6) on invasive invertebrate identification by year 3 [DPLUS-A01].</p>	<p>4.2 Evidence of invasive invertebrate records being submitted by trained participants</p>	
<p>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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>1.1 Collate existing invertebrate data to inform design and planning of training programme for each territory.</p> <p>1.2 Produce prioritised plans, including species, habitat, and location priorities for new surveys on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falklands.</p> <p>1.3 Devise tailored multi-level training programmes and plans for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands with introductory, mid-level, and expert-level options for upskilling staff and volunteers. Training to include invertebrate identification, invertebrate survey techniques, handling and processing samples.</p> <p>1.4 Provide specific training on collection, preparation and storage of samples, including preservation for DNA bar-coding.</p> <p>1.5 Deliver training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.</p> <p>1.6 Provide equipment and materials to partner organisations for invertebrate survey (e.g. traps, nets, pots, and other sampling equipment, field guides where available).</p> <p>1.7 Provide ongoing support for trainees.</p> <p>1.8 Work with UKOT partners to promote the use of iNaturalist to volunteers and public to encourage increased recording and citizen science. Verify relevant records received via iNaturalist, and add to database.</p> <p>1.9 Deliver basic level training on invertebrate identification available to all UKOTs (on-line).</p> <p>1.10 Establish cross-territory working group (for all UKOTs) in year one, facilitate bi-annual meetings online. Investigate potential for annual in-person meeting.</p> <p>2.1 Support is provided to partners to prepare for invertebrate surveys, and collect samples for identification.</p> <p>2.2 Field surveys are completed on the Territories by partners, with ongoing advice.</p>			

Project Title: **Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation**

- 2.3 Samples are preserved and sent to the UK.
 - 2.4 Samples are sorted to Order level.
 - 2.5 And then sent on to experts for identification to species level.
 - 2.6 Collate new data and combine with historic data.
 - 2.7 Work with Territory partners to create a shareable database for each territory.
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- 3.1 Develop prioritised list of endemic invertebrate species requiring Red Listing, and identify priorities for Red Listing
 - 3.2 Undertake Red Listing of key species.
 - 3.3 Draft IIA map for Ascension and hold workshop with in-Territory partners and stakeholders to refine and finalise.
 - 3.4 Produce IIA profile – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 1)
 - 3.5 Draft IIA maps for Anguilla and Bermuda and hold workshops to refine and finalise. Produce IIA profiles – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 3)
 - 3.6 Deliver training on identification and surveying for endemic species, to support long-term monitoring of key species
 - 3.7 Work with in-Territory partners and other stakeholders to integrate IIAs with wider conservation initiatives (e.g. designation of protected sites, habitat/site management plans, nature recovery plans), land-use planning.
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- 4.1 Deliver INNS survey and identification training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.
 - 4.2 Produce distribution maps of high-risk invasive invertebrate species using data generated by data collation and collection.
 - 4.3 Produce assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS as part of process to identify threats and opportunities for each IIA.

Guidance (please delete this before attaching your logframe to your application): Refer to the **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance** and the **Standard Indicators Guidance** when developing your logical framework. **You are required to use at least five 'Core Indicators' from the Standard Indicators menu.** Where using BCFs Standard Indicators, ensure you include the reference number in bold square brackets after your indicator wording e.g. **[DI-A01]**. If using a standardised indicator from another source, please provide a reference to its source in a footnote. In your Means of Verification, remember to state the data source, data collection method, and how you will disaggregate the data.