



18-017



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 30 November 2009

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Address: The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, United Kingdom
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Developing knowledge to eradicate house mice from UK OT islands

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 01/04/2010		Duration of project 2.5 years		End date: 01/11/2012	
Darwin funding requested	2010/11 £ 49,961	2011/12 £ 149,444	2012/2013 £ 54,231	2013/14 £ 0	Total £ 253,636

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To test the feasibility of eradicating house mice from Gough Island (Tristan da Cunha), undertake research on the Falklands and South Georgia on the impact of mice, and to create the capacity to undertake mice eradication operations on all three UKOTs

5. Principals in project. Please 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 than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Cuthbert		Glass
Forename (s)	Richard James		Trevor
Post held	Senior Conservation Scientist		Head Conservation Department
Institution	RSPB		Tristan da Cunha Government
Department	Conservation Science Department		Conservation Department, Tristan da Cunha
Telephone			
Email			

copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Christie	Dockrill	
Forename (s)	Darren	Craig	
Post held	Environment Officer	Chief Executive Officer	
Institution	South Georgia Government	Falklands Conservation	
Department	N/A	N/A	
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Ref No	Project Leader	Title
4159	Mr Martin Davies	Directory of Sites of Ornithological Importance in Tanzania
8220	Mr Aidan Lonergan	Management planning for conservation of fen mire biodiversity in Belarus
10019	Dr Dieter Hoffman	Action plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa
11003	Mr Paul Buckley	Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving monitoring, management and conservation action
12010	Ms Sarah Sanders	Empowering the people of Tristan da Cunha to implement the CBD
12027	Dr Richard Cuthbert	Prediction and management of declines in Gyps species vultures (Jordan, Iran, India, Yemen, Kazakhstan, Caucasus)
12031	Dr Zbig Karpowicz	Implementing urgent conservation actions in mesotrophic fen mires in Belarus
13030	Dr Paul Donald	Gurney's Pitta research & conservation in Thailand & Myanmar
13031	Mr Alex Hipkiss	Pioneering an innovative conservation approach in Sierra Leone's Gola Forest
14027	Ms Sarah Sanders	Enabling the People of Montserrat to Conserve the Centre Hills
14041	Mr Ian Barber	Strengthening the Indian Bird Conservation Network to Safeguard Key Sites
14049	Mr Alex Hipkiss	Participatory Management of Priority Biodiversity Sites in Taraba State, Nigeria
14061	Mr Michael Brombacher	Important Bird Area conservation and capacity building in Central Asia
15012	Mr Paul Buckley	Protected Key South African Biodiversity Sites Through Community Based Conservation

15032	Dr Paul Donald	Conserving a Flagship Steppe Species: the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing
10019	Mr Paul Buckley	Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa
16005	Dr Jeremy Lindsell	Biodiversity inventory and monitoring for conservation of threatened Sumatran forest
EIDPO 07 (post project)	Mr Paul Buckley	Ensuring Legacy and Conservation Impact within Kenya's Biodiversity Monitoring Network
EIDPO 22 (post project)	Dr Richard Cuthbert	Conservation actions to secure the recovery of Gyps species vultures
EIDPO 23 (post project)	Ms Sarah Sanders	Enabling the people of Tristan to implement the CBD in the marine environment
EIDPO 24 (post project)	Dr Paul Donald	Securing the future for Gurney's Pitta and its forest habitat
EIDPO 27 (post project)	Ms Sarah Sanders	Reducing the impact of feral livestock in and around the Centre Hills
EIDPO 35 (post project)	Mr Robert Sheldon	Tracking the Sociable Lapwing: conservation beyond the breeding grounds

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
N/A
Activities (50 words)
N/A
Achievements (50 words)
N/A

8. Please list all the institutions involved including the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead UK institution and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds www.rspb.org.uk	As the UK BirdLife partner the RSPB has worked closely with partner organisations in the UKOTs for over ten years, as well as being involved with research and conservation activities within the UKOTs and internationally. Research lead by the RSPB uncovered the problem of mice predation on Gough Island in 2000/2001 and the RSPB has maintained ongoing research and conservation activities in order to resolve this pressing conservation issue. The RSPB will lead and manage this Darwin project including running the trial aerial operation on Gough Island, directing research activities upon Steeple Jason and South Georgia, managing budgets and any recruitment.

<p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p>The Conservation Department Tristan da Cunha (CD-TDC) www.tristandc.com</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Conservation Department on Tristan da Cunha is responsible for all research and conservation activities that are undertaken on Gough Island and on islands within the Tristan Group. The CD-TDC fully supports the proposed activities on Gough Island, and has supported funding proposals and research on Gough (related to the mice eradication) for the past 5 years. GTDC staff have been involved in ongoing invasive species work on Gough and will be closely involved with work plans to eradicate mice.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Falklands Conservation (FC) http://www.falklandsconservation.com</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Falklands Conservation (FC) is the largest conservation NGO in the Falkland Islands, and became a BirdLife Partner in 2009. FC monitors seabird populations on Steeple Jason Island (and other islands), and has recently worked with the Wildlife Conservation Society (who own the island) to develop a Steeple Jason management plan. FC will lead and coordinate project work in the Falklands, and will provide a link to government and other stakeholders. FC has a staff of six full time staff, and will have the capacity to engage fully with this project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) http://www.sgisland.gs</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Government of South Georgia has overall responsibility for all research and conservation activities being carried out in the islands. The government has already started to assess the impacts of invasive species, but work to-date has focussed on rats and reindeer and has not closely examined issues related to mice. The South Georgia government does not have the capacity to manage large amounts of work in relation to the project, but will support this work as far as it can by advising on logistics, permits etc. The South Georgia government will aim to ensure any lessons learned from this project are applied in future pest eradication work on South Georgia.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Percy FitzPatrick Institute, at the University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa, has been a long-term partner in ongoing invasive species work on Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha, and is the main contact point with the operators of the Gough weather station (the South African National Antarctic Programme). Logistics, planning and research activities for the aerial trial on Gough will be undertaken with Professor Peter Ryan of the Percy FitzPatrick Institute.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>The Tristan Council and Community have already been consulted about plans for an eradication operation on Gough Island. They are very supportive and see this work as a high priority. There will be opportunities for members of the community, especially the Darwin team, to participate in the operation. The broader South Atlantic Conservation Community were asked about their views on this project during a meeting on Ascension in May 2009, and agreed that eradicating the mice</p>	

was the top priority issue for the region.

The RSPB already works closely with the South African National Antarctic Programme (SANAP) who run the weather base on Gough Island, and with Titan Helicopters who run the flying operations at Gough and whose helicopters would be used in the trial operation. Both SANAP and Titan Helicopters have been contacted about the work on Gough and are supportive of the proposed plans and the eventual eradication of mice from Gough Island.

The RSPB is also in regular contact with eradication experts at the New Zealand Department of Conservation (DoC), and with other eradication experts (including managers and eradication pilots) based in New Zealand and around the world. Consultation with these experts, and with DoC's Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG) has already taken place with regards the trial eradication operation on Gough Island, and these experts are likely to be involved in the trial, either in its planning or in visiting Gough to partake in the trial operation.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No

yes, please give details:

The Wildlife Conservation Society will be fully consulted and informed about any work on Steeple Jason. They have been supportive of research on mice in 2009. Other organisations such as the South Georgia Heritage Trust and Tristan da Cunha Association will be kept informed of project progress.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The UK government is aware of the need to eradicate mice on Gough Island. FCO and DFID have funded previous work through the OTEP fund to carry out earlier research in relation to mice, and to answer some of the fundamental questions about the feasibility of an eradication. Officials from Defra, JNCC, DCMS, FCO and DFID were invited to a recent workshop to develop a revised management plan for Gough and Inaccessible Islands (funded through OTEP) – discussions at this workshop included reference to the mouse issue and the need for this project.

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

This work will contribute to meeting aims under CBD (Tristan da Cunha) and progress can be expected to be included in reports to this Convention. Anton Wolfaardt, JNCC's ACAP coordinator (ACAP – Agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels) responsible for the UKOTs, will be kept informed of progress with the project.

9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

This project will support work on the UK OTs of Tristan da Cunha, the Falklands and South Georgia.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

The islands of Tristan da Cunha, the Falklands and South Georgia are some of the most important sites for biodiversity within the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs), supporting globally significant populations of seabirds, endemic plants, invertebrates and land birds. Several species of very high conservation concern are threatened by invasive species and, in particular, predation by introduced house mice. On the Gough Island World Heritage Site (Tristan da Cunha), predation by house mice on chicks of the Tristan albatross and Atlantic petrel is unsustainable for these populations, and is almost certainly causing rapid population declines of the endemic Gough bunting. Consequently, both the Gough bunting and Tristan albatross are classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. Mice on Gough Island are also likely to be causing ecosystem-wide impacts through predation of invertebrates and plants, and alteration of nutrient cycles. Research suggests that the impact of mice is likely to be most severe where they are the sole introduced rodent species. As a result, two other islands within the UKOTs are of real concern: mice are the sole species of rodent on Steeple Jason Island (Falklands) and on some areas of South Georgia.

This project will test the feasibility of eradicating mice by undertaking a large-scale bait trial on Gough Island, and will determine whether mice on Steeple Jason and South Georgia are having similar biodiversity impacts as on Gough. The trial will follow current best-practice guidelines. Bait will be broadcast from helicopters over areas of the island with steep cliffs and caves as these present some of the most challenging features for an eradication. The aim will be to cover around 10% of Gough's total area to determine whether all mice are exposed to bait. It will also test the complex logistics of an eradication operation. Trial results will determine whether a full-scale eradication is likely to succeed. This is the last step required prior to fundraising and planning for a full eradication. **Experts from the New Zealand Department of Conservation Island Eradication Advisory Group recommend that a large-scale trial is necessary, as this would be the largest and most ambitious mouse eradication to date.**

Where possible, research on South Georgia and Steeple Jason islands will utilise diet and stable-isotope studies to investigate whether mice are consuming seabirds. Desk-based studies of mouse ecology relevant to eradication will also be carried out. We will collaborate with the University of Cape Town and the New Zealand Department of Conservation to draw on parallel studies on the important seabird islands of Marion and the Antipodes Islands where mice are the sole rodent species .

The project will increase research capacity and knowledge of the UKOT partner staff as well as increasing overall knowledge and capacity on how to control and/or eradicate mice. **Participation in the management of the trial will provide practical experience that can be applied to future eradication operations within all three UKOTs. The Tristan Conservation Department Darwin Team will be trained in eradication techniques, which they will be able to utilise in a full eradication operation.** Education work on the impact of rodents and other invasive species will target children and visitors on all three OTs. Future mice eradications are likely to be collaborative efforts between UKOTs and other international conservation partners, however, UKOT personnel wish to strengthen cross-Territory links and this project will begin that process.

Project activities for Gough and research for South Georgia and the Falklands build on, **but are additional to**, previous work leading towards mice eradication. Earlier work on Gough and Tristan da Cunha supported by OTEP produced a review of rodent impacts, feasibility assessments of rodent eradications from Tristan and Gough, and a draft operational plan for Tristan. Current research on Gough (OTEP supported) is investigating preference and toxicity of rodent baits, determining if an aerial drop of bait will reach mice within caves, and assessing the requirements for captive management of Gough buntings and Gough moorhens to safeguard these endemic species during a bait drop. NB: this work cannot replicate the large-scale bait trial of the proposed project, which **is a crucial final step for assessing the feasibility of the mouse eradication on Gough.** Support from the RSPB's South Atlantic Invasive Species project (SAIS) project has strengthened Tristan's Conservation Department's capacity to deal with invasive species and improved biosecurity measures on Tristan and Gough islands, thereby reducing risks that mice or other species could be reintroduced following eradication. SAIS has also built capacity and improved biosecurity within the Falklands and South Georgia.

Plans to fundraise the estimated budget of £2-3 million for the full eradication are contingent upon the successful completion of the large-scale trial, which **can be fully funded by this Darwin application.** The RSPB has a proven record of managing and funding ambitious conservation projects (including eradications), and if the trial is successful, will build on current work with UK Government, donors and foundations to raise the funds for the Gough eradication.

The RSPB, UCT and Tristan da Cunha Government have collaborated on Gough for ten years, and the RSPB has good relationships with FC and the GSGSSI. The RSPB will manage this project, working with, and building the capacity of, all three local partners, each of which is the lead conservation organisation in the UKOT concerned. **Capacity building will include practical training during the eradication trial, participation in research programmes, and in producing conservation education materials.** The impact of mice on Gough is one of the highest profile conservation issues in the UKOTs. Consequently, this project is likely to generate considerable publicity for UK supported globally important conservation action.

This project will assist the UK to meet obligations under the **CMS (Agreement for the Conservation**

of Albatrosses and Petrels -ACAP), the CBD (Article 8(h)), as mice are threatening two bird species with extinction on Gough Island. **Invasive species are a cross cutting issue under the CBD and this project is also relevant to articles 6,12,13,16,17 and 18.** It will also help meet obligations under the World Heritage Convention (Article 5.4).

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

The project has arisen out of a long-term programme of research led by the RSPB on Gough Island, which in 2000/2001 identified very low breeding success of the Tristan albatross and Atlantic Petrel, and revealed that introduced house mice were the exceptional cause of chick mortality. Continued research on Gough confirmed that mice were preying on albatross and petrel chicks, and that the levels of predation were driving population declines of these species, leading to the uplisting of the Tristan Albatross and Atlantic Petrels to Critically Endangered and Endangered, respectively, as well as the Gough Bunting to Critically Endangered. Increased knowledge of the predatory behaviour of introduced house mice on Gough Island has raised concern that similar impacts may occur on other islands within the UK OTs, especially those islands where mice are the sole species of introduced rodent.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

The RSPB has been undertaking an applied programme of research on Gough since 2000, the last three years of which have been funded by the UK Government's OTEP grants. These have focused on identifying the most suitable rodent bait to carry out an eradication, and small-scale trials to assess if an aerial drop will target mice living within cave systems. Ongoing work (supported by a new 2-year OTEP grant) is currently focusing on the captive management of Gough Buntings and Gough Moorhens, two species that would need to be taken in to captivity prior to an eradication, as well as supporting monitoring of bird populations and a plant eradication programme. These OTEP grants have been essential to take the project forward, however the scale of funding available is insufficient to carry out the key large-scale aerial trial that this application is seeking from the Darwin Initiative.

Programmes of work in other regions of the world (particularly Australia and New Zealand) are focused on undertaking rodent eradications on remote and relatively large islands. The RSPB and other project partners work closely with this global "eradication community". This will ensure that lessons learned from other eradication operations are utilised in support of the proposed eradication on Gough Island and in research on the Falklands and South Georgia.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

The project addresses the impact of predation by introduced house mice on some of the most important and threatened birds within the UKOTs. The conservation problem of rats on islands is well documented and eradication operations have successfully and dramatically restored hundreds of islands (including 11,000 ha Campbell Island, NZ). However, house mice were only considered a major conservation issue in 2001, when they were shown to be a major predator of seabirds on

Gough Island. Following this discovery, eradication programmes around the world are investigating the impact of mice on island bird populations as well as identify the best means for their eradication. Currently the largest island to have been eradicated of mice is 710 ha Enderby Island, NZ, far smaller than Gough Island (6,400 ha) and other islands where mice eradications are now being planned. Successful eradication of mice from Gough would be a landmark in island restoration.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

This project will establish if an aerial operation (the only viable method) is feasible for eradicating house mice from Gough Island. If the trials are successful, this project will allow the Tristan da Cunha government and RSPB to take forward ambitious plans for the eradication of mice, thereby ameliorating the key threat to Gough's biodiversity. The project will establish if house mice represent a similar threat to the biodiversity of South Georgia and Steeple Jason Island and the trials on Gough Island will be directly relevant to any future eradication on these islands. We will substantially increase the knowledge and capacity of UKOT partners to engage in eradication operations providing a sound basis for their future support of and involvement in efforts to undertake such operations. This will be sustained by forging strong links between UKOT partners and the wider "eradication community" and educational work with 'future generations' in schools.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

The proposed large-scale aerial bait trial on Gough Island, which will be fully funded by this Darwin project, is the last remaining obstacle to assessing if the eradication of house mice is feasible. If it is, and future fund-raising and the eradication are successful, then this project will have played a key role in removing a main threat to two Critically Endangered UKOT species. The project is also important for conservation research and eradication planning, as the work on South Georgia and Steeple Jason Island will tell us about the likely conservation impacts of mice on similar seabird islands in the sub-Antarctic. A successful eradication of house mice on this large and remote island will be a landmark in biodiversity restoration and an inspiration and catalyst for greater focus in international conservation research and/or eradication of mice from islands to protect native and endemic wildlife.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

This project is of direct relevance to the CBD, in particular articles:

8(h) *"Prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species"*

12 (a) *"Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.... provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries"*

The project relates to the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels under the CMS. The "ACAP Implementation Plan for the Tristan da Cunha islands" recommends:

"One of the major challenges and arguably the greatest priority associated with ACAP-related work at the Tristan Islands is to gain high-level support and sufficient resources for the successful implementation of this eradication programme [on Gough]."

"Recommendation 4.2.3 - Complete feasibility work on mouse eradication programme at Gough Island, and raise awareness and resources to implement eradication programme"

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The project will be disseminated through the production of scientific papers, research reports to partners and eradication advisory groups, popular articles within the RSPB's magazines and in other relevant publications (e.g. The Overseas Territories Conservation Forum newsletter, Aliens newsletter, IslandNet newsletter) and on the website of the RSPB and project partners. The Darwin

Initiative will be acknowledged in all promotional material produced during the project, including conservation education and training materials. Support from the Darwin Initiative will be reported in all talks and seminars, and in the acknowledgements of all scientific publications. Press releases made by the RSPB to create national and international publicity on the mouse eradication programme and articles written on the project within the RSPB's Birds magazine or in other publications will always acknowledge the support of the Darwin Initiative. The RSPB's website and the websites of the key partner organisations will list the role of the Darwin Initiative. Lastly, should an eradication on Gough and other islands in the UKOTs be realised, then the key support of the Darwin Initiative in making this possible will be properly acknowledged.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Benefits

The long-term benefit of this project will be the eradication of house mice from Gough Island, reversing population declines of at least two threatened species (Gough Bunting, Critically Endangered, and Atlantic Petrel, Endangered) and decreasing the rate of decline of the Critically Endangered Tristan Albatross, which is also threatened at sea from longline fishing. Furthermore, a successful eradication operation on Gough will have longer-term benefits for eradication efforts on South Georgia and Steeple Jason and other sub-Antarctic islands and will represent a landmark achievement in island restoration.

Potential problems

All eradication operations have a small chance of failure and despite very detailed planning, the logistics of arranging a ship, helicopter(s), equipment, bait, pilots and researchers together in one place along with a suitable weather window for dropping bait, means that there is a small element of risk to the Gough trial. Similarly, undertaking research on South Georgia and Steeple Jason islands will be dependent on the availability of boats, berths and suitable weather for safe landings and fieldwork. While these are recognised risks, they are no greater or less than will be met during a full eradication, and hence even if problems are encountered valuable lessons will be learned.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

This project is a discrete element of a longer-term plan to restore Gough Island and determine if similar actions are required for South Georgia and Steeple Jason Island. If this project's trial eradication is successful and if the research undertaken by this project reveals similar impacts of house mice on the Falklands and South Georgia, then the RSPB and project partners will undertake a major programme of fund-raising in order to take forward and manage the eradication operations that are required.

RSPB have already discussed fund-raising for a potential eradication on Gough Island. Large conservation foundations are already collaborating with us on similar projects: The David and Lucile Packard foundation have already committed funds to plan, advocate and fundraise for a rat eradication from Henderson Island (in the UK OT of Pitcairn). This and other partnerships we develop will improve our ability to support eradications from other OTs, once feasibility has been tested, and Gough is our top priority. While the sum required is challenging (ca. £2.5 million) there is a firm resolution and realistic expectation that we can achieve this.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Assessing training needs

Guidance on assessing training requirements (e.g. gaps in knowledge or expertise) will be sought from the collaborating partners on Tristan da Cunha, the Falklands and South Georgia.

Target groups

Staff will be selected from relevant organisations with responsibility for conservation and biodiversity management (e.g. CD-TDC, FC and GSGSSI). If possible, staff that have and will continue to play an active role in conservation work, and who have particular interest in the impact and eradication of invasive species, will be selected. Staff to be trained will be selected on the recommendation of the project partners.

Delivery of training

Training to staff will be delivered by staff from the RSPB's research, advocacy and youth education departments, and by international eradication experts. Practical training will be delivered on Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island. Due to the geographic spread of the partners, collaboration and involvement between the three OTs will be undertaken through regular phone-calls and video-conferencing and other remote networks.

Outcome of training

Beneficiaries will obtain:

- Practical experience and training for working safely with helicopters during an aerial operation (from Gough trial).
- Improved knowledge and skills in relevant research methods.
- Knowledge and experience on the logistics and planning required to undertake a large-scale aerial operation, (from participation in Gough trial).
- Increased capacity to raise produce educational materials on the importance of invasive species and promote their eradication.

Measuring effectiveness

The effectiveness of training will be assessed by staff from the RSPB, with ultimately the effectiveness of this work measured by the involvement of staff from the UKOTs in future eradication operations. Training is not planned to lead to formal qualifications, unless the opportunity and project staff present themselves for this purpose, and there are clear benefits for staff and the overall programme.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: The restoration of Gough Island, Steeple Jason Island and South Georgia's biodiversity and ecosystem function to a favourable conservation status that is not negatively impacted by introduced House Mice	SG(1) Gough Island, Steeple Jason and areas of South Georgia declared free of House Mice SG(2) Step towards improvement in IUCN threat status of endangered and critically endangered bird species through removal of key terrestrial threat process	Reports to funding agencies document successful eradication of House Mice according to standard criteria for determining success. Revised IUCN Red List assessment document	
Purpose To test the feasibility of eradicating mice from Gough Island (Tristan da Cunha), undertake research on the Falklands and South Georgia on the impact of mice, and to create the capacity to undertake mice eradication operations on all three UKOTs	P(1) Remaining uncertainty on feasibility of eradicating mice on Gough removed through successful completion of large-scale trial and production of reports and Operational Plan by end of project P(2) Knowledge on the impact of mice on South Georgia and Steeple Jason enhanced, and next steps in conservation action initiated by end of project P(3) Staff on all three OTs have participated in operational planning and/or training by end of project	Scientific reports/papers on results of large-scale trial produced for peer-review, Draft Operational Plan for eradication of mice from Gough Island produced and favourably reviewed by New Zealand's Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG) Review of Impacts and scientific papers submitted to journals and accepted by peer review, feasibility studies for mice eradication produced and submitted for expert review Training reports and activity manuals/handbooks produced	Major new eradication projects in similar environments do not indicate fundamental obstacles for eradicating house mice No other major new terrestrial conservation threats arise on Gough Island, Steeple Jason or South Georgia Continued local and international support for participation of OT personnel in eradication training programme Staff are available to participate in training
Outputs 1. Large-scale aerial baiting trial successfully undertaken on Gough Island	1a. Staff, bait and supporting equipment in place for trial 1b. Aerial drop of bait successfully undertaken on Gough Island 1c. Monitoring and analysis of bait uptake in mice following bait drop	1a. Contracts, shipping invoices and written agreement with SANAP and project partners 1b. Bait drop successful undertaken documented within final report 1c. Results from mice bait trials	International experts and eradication helicopter pilots available Weather conditions are good enough to allow the bait trial Berths available on boats to/from Cape Town for trial eradication project team

	<p>1d. Report written and produced</p> <p>1e. Report endorsed by Invasives Species Specialist Group (ISSG), Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG) and eradication experts by end of Year 2</p>	<p>analysed and detailed in final report</p> <p>1d. Report printed and published on project website</p> <p>1e. Favourable reviews from ISSG, IEAG and eradication experts</p>	<p>Safe transport of bait from NZ/USA to Cape Town and to Gough Island</p>
<p>2. Draft Operational Plan for eradication of mice from Gough Island</p>	<p>2. Key stakeholders agree and sign off draft Operational Plan for Gough Island published by Year 3</p>	<p>2. Draft Operational Plan for Gough distributed and favourably reviewed by ISSG and eradication experts</p>	<p>Favourable outcome from large-scale trial on Gough Island</p> <p>Expert opinion continues to view mouse eradication as technically feasible</p>
<p>3. Research on conservation impacts of mice on Steeple Jason and South Georgia undertaken</p>	<p>3. Published report and/or scientific papers produced in Years 2 & 3</p>	<p>3. Report circulated to relevant experts and peer-reviewed papers published</p>	<p>Suitable personnel recruited/involved to undertake research on Steeple Jason and South Georgia (field and/or desk-based)</p> <p>Berths and logistical support available for research programme</p>
<p>4. Knowledge, capacity and awareness of conservation threat of mice and invasive species increased in Tristan, Falklands and South Georgia and within UK</p>	<p>4a. Practical training in helicopter safety and bait loading given to 4 personnel from Tristan da Cunha</p> <p>4b. Remote network and bi-monthly meetings/reports circulated among project partners during operational planning for Gough trial</p> <p>4c. Educational game and materials produced Year 1</p> <p>4d. >6 print and/or radio articles produced in OT and UK press Years 2 & 3</p>	<p>4a. Training reports and photographs published on project partners and RSPB websites</p> <p>4b. Reports, written exchanges and dates of video-conferencing produced and published on project websites</p> <p>4c. Circulation numbers and educational material published on project website</p> <p>4d. Catalogue of published articles and press</p>	<p>NZ organisations continue to support project and allow participation in eradication operation for training</p> <p>Interest from local and national press in project's progress is maintained</p>
<p>5. Steps taken to ensure the sustainability of research and action directed at eradicating invasive species on UKOTs beyond end of project</p>	<p>5a. Funding proposals submitted to support eradication programme after end of project</p> <p>5b. Conservation strategies promoted to other conservation networks within UKOTs, BirdLife partners and other oceanic islands by end Yr 3</p>	<p>5a copies of funding proposals</p> <p>5b Reports taken to meetings, talks given</p>	

Activities (details in workplan) (n.b. Activities 1.1 to 1.6 support Output 1, Activities 2.1 to 2.2 support Output 2, etc)

- 1.1 Liaise with South African National Antarctic Programme (SANAP) and arrange facilities for personnel, bait and helicopter for trial eradication
- 1.2 Source 20 tonnes of non-toxic bait from NZ or USA and ship to Cape Town in time for departure of ship
- 1.3 Contract an experienced eradication pilot and two experienced operational managers to visit Gough Island and undertake trial drop with project manager
- 1.4 Carry out preparations for trial operation on Gough island (at least 2 field personnel recruited and in place)
- 1.5 Agree 4 staff from Tristan Conservation Department to work on baiting trial
- 1.6 Carry out trial drop on Gough Island

- 2.1 Employ experienced eradication operator to produce draft Operational Plan with project manager
- 2.2 Produce and disseminate operational plan

- 3.1 Develop and agree research plans with partners in Falkland Conservation and South Georgia government
- 3.2 Recruit field biologists to work alongside partners, and train partners in methods for sampling mice and monitoring breeding success of high risk bird species
- 3.3 Organise permits, logistical support and equipment for field research
- 3.4 Carry out fieldwork on Steeple Jason and South Georgia
- 3.5 Liaise with collaborating laboratories and agree timetable for analysis of samples
- 3.6 Seek collaboration with NZ Department of Conservation and University of Cape Town to initiate parallel studies on mice ecology
- 3.7 Produce and disseminate research reports from fieldwork and reviews

- 4.1 Organise training for personnel from Tristan Conservation Department on helicopter safety and bait loading
- 4.2 Carry out training
- 4.3 Establish remote networks for bi-monthly updates between the project partners to collaborate on project planning
- 4.4 Produce educational materials and mouse game for use by UKOT children and visitors, disseminate materials to OTs

- 5.1 Write and submit funding proposals for supporting full eradication
- 5.2 Disseminate results of study and trials at workshops/conferences/meetings

Monitoring activities:

SG1 Gough Island, Steeple Jason and South Georgia declared free of House Mice – trapping 2-years after eradication operations reveals no rodent sign, reports produced 2-years after operation

SG2 Step towards improvement in IUCN threat status of endangered and critically endangered bird species through removal of key terrestrial threat process – annual monitoring of numbers and breeding success of key bird populations on all islands that have been eradicated

P1 Remaining uncertainty on feasibility of eradicating mice on Gough removed through successful completion of large-scale trial and production of reports and Operational Plan by end of project - write and publish scientific papers and reports in peer reviewed journals and on project's website, seek stakeholders approval for operational plan and operational plan written and published P2 Knowledge on the impact of mice on South Georgia and Steeple Jason enhanced, and next steps in conservation action initiated by end of project – researchers collect diet and stable isotope samples from mice on islands and data on breeding success of target bird species, analyse data and results provided to staff producing review of impacts and feasibility assessments

P3 Staff on all three OTs have participated in training programme by end of project – project manager and local OT managers monitors participation of partner staff in training programme

1a. Staff, bait and supporting equipment in place for trial – project manager arranges and monitors contracts for staff and shipping

1b. Aerial drop undertaken on Gough Island – details of flight time, flight path, area covered and mass of bait dropped collected and listed within trial report

1c. Monitoring and analysis of bait uptake by mice – in week following aerial drop >500 mice captured and examined for bait, analysis of stomach and whisker samples for dye within bait, proportion of mice with dyed bait within stomach contents reported in final report

1d. Report written and produced – project manager writes report with collaboration from eradication experts

1e. Report endorsed by ISSG and IEAG - disseminate scientific report on outcome of trial, discuss /present result to scientific community

2. Key stakeholders agree and sign off draft Operational Plan for Gough Island published by Year 3 – stakeholders meet to discuss, revise and sign operational plan

3. Published report and/or scientific papers produced in Years 2 & 3 - Fieldworkers investigate mouse diet and predation of seabirds and land birds on Steeple Jason and South Georgia, fieldworkers, partners and project manager analyse data and writes papers and reports

4a. Practical training in helicopter safety and bait loading given to 4 personnel from Tristan da Cunha – project partner staff produce training reports

4b. Remote network and bi-monthly meetings/reports circulated among project partners during planning for Gough trial – project manager collates reports and meeting outputs

4c. Educational game produced – project partners collate data on production and dissemination of educational materials

4d. Catalogue of published articles and press – project partners collect newspaper and radio interview reports.

5a Copies of funding proposals – Project team develop and submit funding proposals for full eradication programme (or alternative strategy if trial unsuccessful)

5b. Conservation strategies promoted to other conservation networks within UKOTs, BirdLife partners and other oceanic islands - Disseminate project outputs and resulting conservation strategies at appropriate meetings and conferences e.g. BirdLife partnership meetings, conservation conferences, newsletters

18. 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.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Liaise with SANAP and arrange for trial eradication on Gough	6	X	X			X							
1.2 Source 20 tonnes non-toxic bait prior to ship departure to Gough	4	X	X			X							
1.3 Contract an eradication pilot and two experienced operational managers to visit Gough Island and undertake trial drop	6		X			X	X						
1.4 Carry out preparations for trial operation on Gough island (at least 2 field personnel recruited and in place)	6				X	X	X						
1.5 Agree 4 staff from Tristan Cons. Dept. to work on baiting trial	6		X		X	X	X						
1.6 Carry out trial drop on Gough Island	2						X	X					
2.1 Employ eradication operator to produce draft Operational Plan	4								X	X			
2.2 Produce and disseminate operational plan	3									X	X		
3.1 Agree research plans with Falkland Conservation and S. Georgia	6			X	X								
3.2 Recruit field biologists to work alongside partners and train	6					X	X						
3.3 Organise permits, logistical support and equipment for field research	3		X	X	X	X							
3.4 Undertake fieldwork on Steeple Jason and South Georgia	6					X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.5 Liaise with collaborating laboratories and agree timetable for analysis	2					X				X			
3.6 Seek collaboration with NZ DoC and University of Cape Town to initiate parallel studies on mice ecology	2		X				X						
3.7 Produce and disseminate research reports	6							X	X	X	X		
4.1 Organise training for personnel from Tristan Conservation Department on helicopter safety and bait loading	6		X			X							
4.2 Carry out training	2						X	X					
4.3 Establish remote networks for bi-monthly updates between the project partners to collaborate on project planning	14	X		X		X		X		X	X		
4.4 Produce educational game for children and visitors in the UKOTs	9		X	X	X								
5.1 Write and submit funding proposals for full eradication	3									X	X		
5.2 Disseminate project results	4							X	X	X	X		

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure No		Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	Y
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	Y
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	Y
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	Y
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	Y
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	Y
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	Y
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	Y
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	Y
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Y
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	Y
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	Y
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	Y
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	Y
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	Y
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	Y
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	

19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	Y
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	Y

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

A Plan for Monitoring the project's progress, based on the indicators given in the logical framework will be agreed with partners at the start of the project and integrated into their work plans. The RSPB project co-ordinator will maintain regular (at least every two months) contact (phone, email and video-conferencing) to ensure monitoring is carried out to plan, review progress and ensure that information is regularly exchanged between project partners in the three OTs. Relevant sections of the 6-monthly and annual report to the Darwin Initiative will be used to produce bi-annual progress reports and will be published on the RSPB's project website.

The RSPB (in close collaboration with the Tristan da Cunha government) will be responsible for:

- Monitoring preparations for, execution of, and effectiveness of the large scale aerial baiting trial (Indicators 1a,b,c),
- Monitoring the production of a report and the endorsement of the report by appropriate experts ((indicators 1d and 1e),
- Monitoring the production of reports and operation plan (Indicator P1)

The Tristan da Cunha government will be responsible for

- Monitoring stakeholder agreement to the draft operational plan for Gough Island (Indicator P2)
- Monitoring the participation of their staff in the operational planning and project training (indicators P3 and 4a)

The South Georgia Government will be responsible for

- Monitoring the production of a report/scientific papers on the conservation impacts of mice on South Georgia (Indicator 3) and identification of next steps in conservation action (indicator P2)
- Monitoring the participation of their staff in the operational planning and project training (indicator P3)
- Monitoring how the SGG promote mouse eradication strategies at meetings, talks (indicator 5b)
- Monitoring the production of radio/media articles in the Falklands – with Falklands Conservation (Indicator 4d)

Falklands Conservation will be responsible for:

- Monitoring the research into, and production of a report/scientific papers on the conservation impacts of mice on Steeple Jason (Indicator 3) and identification of next steps in conservation action (indicator P2)
- Leading on UKOT input to the production of the educational game (Indicator 4c)
- Monitoring the production of radio/media articles in the Falklands (Indicator 4d)
- Monitoring how Falklands Conservation promote mouse eradication strategies at meetings, talks (indicator 5b)
- Monitoring how Falklands Conservation fundraise to implement mouse eradication in the Falklands (Indicator 5a)

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2008/9, the RSPB had a total gross income of £111.8million. This was made up as follows:

Membership subscriptions:	£29.4 million	26%
Legacies:	£26.6 million	23%
Grants:	£25.5 million	23%
Mail order and shop income:	£14.3 million	13%
Donations and reserve entry fees:	£3.1 million	3%
Appeals:	£3.5 million	3%
Media Advertising:	£1.2 million	1%
Land and farming income:	£1.9 million	2%
Other Income:	£6.2 million	6%

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Confirmed funding for the project totals over £75,000. This consists of RSPB staff time (>£XXX), RSPB and University of Cape Town overheads (>£XXX). Staff time, overheads and logistical support of project partners in the UKOTs will provide a further >£XXX of co-funding, with a further estimated £XXX in co-funding of staff time and support from the University of Cape Town

Unconfirmed:

The following funding sources are described as unconfirmed because we do not at present have written agreements covering these costs – these can only be obtained nearer the time of operation. We have made similar working arrangements with these organisations in the past, all of which have been successful, so we are extremely confident that these sources will be confirmed in due course.

Considerable sums are available in the form of in kind funding for this project, most notably the infrastructure and transport that is available through working in collaboration with the South African National Antarctic Programme and Titan Helicopters, as well as co-funding provided in sharing transport costs with Falklands Conservation and South Georgia. Estimating the value of this in kind funding is difficult, as for SANAP it consists of space and use of the weather base on Gough Island, berths and considerable hold space on the *SA Agulhas* (the South African government ice-breaker), and for Titan helicopters the machinery and associated highly trained flight and ground crew. For SANAP and Titan helicopters these have been conservatively estimated as *ca.* £17,800. In the absence of the *SA Agulhas* and Titan helicopters the costs of chartering a helicopter capable ship, crew, helicopter, flight and ground crew for a minimum of 4 weeks would run in to hundreds of thousands of pounds. Consequently, the trial operation on Gough, while not cheap, provides huge savings over the full cost of this work in the absence of this collaboration. Total unconfirmed sources of funding for this project are (conservatively) estimated to come to £46,600.

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:

For the work on South Georgia, we are likely to charter a research yacht that will be visiting to undertake other survey work. As this project will only pay for an extension to an existing trip, there will be considerable financial savings to the project.

Funding in kind:

Experts from New Zealand's Department of Conservation Island Eradication Advisory Group will provide considerable funding in kind with their expert advice in guiding the planning and execution of the trial on Gough and in reviewing the final operational plan and other reports produced by this project.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

CERTIFICATION 2010/11

On behalf of the trustees of

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

(*delete as appropriate)

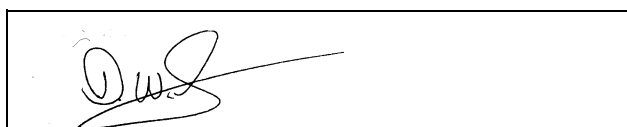
I apply for a grant of **£49,961** in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 on the activities specified in the above application.

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 UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	DR DAVID GIBBONS
Position in the organisation	Head of Conservation Science Department

Signed



Date:

30/11/2009

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Yes
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?	Yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	No*
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes

* Project partners include the relevant UK OT government bodies and who would not have supported the application if there were political sensitivities with working on these islands

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 30 November 2009** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**.

However, 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 (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

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 the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative 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 (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra 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 Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, 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.