



Submit by Monday 1 December 2014

## DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 21: 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.

### ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 7)

Applicant Organisation Name:	CABI
Address:	Bakeham Lane
City and Postcode:	Egham TW20 9TY
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Ref 2876	Title (max 10 words) Rescuing and restoring the native flora of Robinson Crusoe Island
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2015		End date: 31 March 2018		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2015/16 £75894	2016/17 £76065	2017/18 £75468	Total request £227427
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost: 41				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)			Defra	

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(max 30 words)

Improved seed-bank and nursery facilities, with conserved soil microbiota, enable the protection of RCI native plants and restoration of five important species to 1 ha

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: CHILE	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

## 6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	Yes
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

### 6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

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

**(Max 200 words)**

The project contributes to CBD Articles 8, 9, 10 and 12: *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of biodiversity through replanting key native plants and a new conservation facility, support of local community remedial action and sustainable use of native biodiversity, and complementary scientific and technical training. The project also assists Chile in meeting priorities within its own National Biodiversity Strategy (2003) under the CBD, specifically: "In ocean islands (Juan Fernández Archipelago<sup>1</sup> and Easter Island): strengthen measures and programs for eradicating invasive species, recovering endangered species and restoring ecosystems". Chile has yet to ratify the Nagoya Protocol, however as the project is establishing and enhancing genetic resources, compliance to the Protocol's obligations is of utmost importance. Capacity building to support the implementation of Nagoya is a key project objective; there will be local community/staff workshops to raise awareness on ABS and a dedicated ABS session at the national stakeholder forum at the Ministry of the Environment, on mainland Chile. INIA will house the project's microbial resources at their facility on mainland Chile (established under Darwin 15/004) and take all possible measures to comply with Nagoya's obligations. CABL operates in full compliance with the Nagoya Protocol.

**Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No      if yes, please give details:

The Chilean Ministry of the Environment, a project partner, is the focal point for the CBD in Chile (the ministry also sits on the CITES and CMS<sup>2</sup> National Committees, in Chile).

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

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1 - Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	Edgington	Lagos	Stutzin
Forename (s)	Steven	Victor	Miguel
Post held	Senior Scientist	Department Head	Department Head
Organisation (if different to above)		National Forestry Corporation	Chile Ministry of the Environment
Department	International	Conservation of	International Programs: Division

<sup>1</sup> RCI is one of the three principal islands of this archipelago and the only one inhabited

<sup>2</sup> Convention on Migratory Species

	<b>Development</b>	<b>Biological Diversity</b>	<b>for natural resources, waste and risk assessment</b>
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

<b>Details</b>	<b>Project Partner 3</b>	<b>Project Partner 4</b>
<b>Surname</b>	<b>Hodum</b>	<b>France</b>
<b>Forename (s)</b>	<b>Peter</b>	<b>Andrés</b>
<b>Post held</b>	<b>Director</b>	<b>Senior Plant Pathologist</b>
<b>Organisation (if different to above)</b>	<b>Oikonos Ecosystem Knowledge</b>	<b>Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias</b>
<b>Department</b>	<b>Chile Programs</b>	<b>Crop Protection</b>
<b>Telephone</b>		
<b>Email</b>		

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
16/008	David Minter	Conservation of microfungi: a voice for unprotected and vulnerable organisms (2007-2010)
15/004	Dave Moore	Conserving and using entomopathogenic fungi and nematodes within Chile (2006-2009)
14/030	Paul Cannon	Going for gold - <i>Cordyceps</i> conservation in Bhutan (2005-2008)
12/026	Carol Ellison	Towards sustainable management of alien invasive weeds in southern China (classical biological control of <i>Mikania micrantha</i> ) (2003-2007)

**9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.**

**If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10** (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

**9b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.**

Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

**9c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.**

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisation please note that this should describe your unit or department)

**10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p><b>CABI</b></p> <p><b>www.cabi.org</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>CABI is responsible for the overall management of the project and accountability of the award. CABI has an excellent track record of true collaboration with partners, ensuring mutual planning and decision making and compliance with the project logframe. CABI has considerable experience of managing projects of this size. In January 2013 CABI met with relevant stakeholders on RCI to discuss a comprehensive, long-term strategy for controlling invasive plant species and restoring native vegetation in the Juan Fernández Archipelago (JFA), within which RCI resides. CABI has since facilitated the development of this present application and, assisted with a proposal to Chilean Regional Government for invasive species control on RCI. With considerable experience in a range of relevant disciplines, including invasive species management, plant health, training and education, microbial ecology and protected-area conservation, CABI can and will engage effectively with all project activities, including collection and practical conservation of plant species. CABI has delivered many invasive species management projects, including the production of influential policy statements and papers relating to the use of biological control agents. CABI has ultimate responsibility for reporting, but all reports will be a collaborative effort.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Chilean National Forestry Corporation</b></p> <p><b>www.conaf.cl</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Chilean National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) is the host-country lead. CONAF is the government body responsible for all of Chile's National Parks, National Reserves and National Monuments. JFA has been a Chilean National Park since 1935 and CONAF has an office on RCI with the objective of protecting and raising awareness of its native biodiversity and traditional cultures. Victor Lagos (Department of Biodiversity Conservation, CONAF) will have overall responsibility for activities in-country. Mr Lagos will be the main RCI communicator with the other project partners and will designate a second member of his team to be part of the communication process. Staff at CONAF-JFA, at the local level coordinated by Javiera Meza (JFA National Park Officer), will be involved with collecting and storing seed, running the nursery and habitat replanting; they will also be responsible for coordinating local RCI partners and local community activity. CONAF chaired the stakeholder meeting of 13 January 2013 and has collaborated at each stage of the present proposal. CONAF will contribute to the regular project reports.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Chilean Ministry of the Environment</b></p> <p><b>www.mma.gob.cl/biodiversidad</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Chilean Ministry of the Environment (MMA) is another key partner. The MMA mandate includes the protection and conservation of biodiversity and the development of environmental policy and regulatory standards. They bring considerable expertise and political weight in habitat restoration and rehabilitation. They will be responsible for in-country monitoring and evaluation of project activities, as well as strengthening awareness and coordination between the project, central government and stakeholders at the programme level. MMA jointly led the proposal to Chilean Regional Government for an invasive species control programme on JFA, using biological agents, and is leading a GEF project on strengthening national frameworks for invasive species governance in Chile, which is piloting in JFA. MMA was instrumental in developing this Darwin proposal MMA will contribute to all the reporting requirements for Darwin, collated and coordinated by CABI.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Oikonos Ecosystem Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>www.oikonos.org</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Oikonos is an international Chilean registered NGO focused on studying and protecting threatened ecosystems. They have been working on RCI for 13 years examining and implementing ecological and restoration methods of protecting and boosting populations of critically endangered birds and have considerable botanical and ornithological expertise. Their ongoing work on RCI includes physical removal of invasive plant species in priority native forest habitat to encourage recolonization by native flora and fauna, and they have agreed to facilitate the clearance of weeded areas for replanting with native plants. They will also monitor the cleared site(s) throughout and beyond the project timeframe for the project's key faunal indicator, the single island endemic and critically endangered Juan Fernández Firecrown hummingbird. The Oikonos Director for Chile programs (Peter Hodum) was present in January 2013 when all partners met on RCI and has collaborated throughout the development and writing of the present proposal. Oikonos have been instrumental in deciding what native plants to re-establish during the project timeframe.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias</b></p> <p><b>www.inia.cl</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA) worked with CABI on Darwin Initiative 15/004. They demonstrated excellent scientific and technical capabilities, an ability to deliver project objectives on time and strong capacity to lever additional funding. INIA's primary activities will be researching the beneficial soil microbes associated with native plants on RCI to aid their successful re-establishment. INIA will conserve the beneficial soil microbes at their genetic resources facility on mainland Chile, a facility which was initiated by 15/004. INIA will characterise the microbes and examine their association with plant species to facilitate successful re-introduction. INIA has considerable experience of research into plant health and plant disease management, together with an excellent track record for the dissemination of outputs, particularly to raise public awareness and for scientific publications. INIA attended the January 2013 meeting on RCI and jointly led the proposal to the Chilean Regional Government for invasive species control on JFA. INIA has collaborated throughout the development and writing of the present proposal.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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## 12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

There is a need to improve both seed conservation and plant nursery capacity on RCI, both to protect plants threatened with extinction and to ensure that sufficient numbers of endemic and native plants are available for habitat restoration. RCI is part of the Juan Fernández Archipelago (JFA), a UNESCO International Biosphere Reserve. JFA has one of the highest densities of endemic plant species in the world but of its 213 native and endemic species 108 are presently endangered and/or rare and 14 have fewer than ten individuals growing wild. Two invasive plant species, wild blackberry and maqui, have colonised 80-90% of RCI's native forest and exert tremendous pressure on the remaining tracts of forest and the fauna that depends on it. Both species must be controlled and replaced by native plants in order to prevent the complete loss of all viable native forest. MMA approached CABI to provide technical and scientific assistance for improving the conservation, propagation and re-establishment of native plants on the island, with the aim of safely storing many of the native species and piloting the re-introduction of five ecologically important species, including two presently on the IUCN Red-List.

## 13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)

This **project** is part of a far larger invasive species management **programme** for JFA. Chilean Government is coordinating the systematic removal of invasive species from the archipelago, the Darwin Initiative will enable the conservation, production and re-establishment of native species in their place. The project will conserve many of JFA's native plants and restore five key species to 1 ha of RCI. At the programme level it will support the restoration of approximately 30 sq km of JFA by 2033.

The Darwin project will improve RCI's capacity to conserve, propagate and re-establish native plants. The project will establish a seed-bank at the island's botanical garden to store many (minimum 50%) of RCI's native plant species; with complementary training and published guidelines for local staff on collecting, conserving and curating seeds and spores. The project will improve facilities and production capacity at RCI's ageing propagation nursery, including increased floor space (from ~ 100 to 150 sq m - utilising durable facilities), modifications to benches, shelving and storage areas, and training of local staff; establishing a compost facility to produce seed-bed material and publishing quality control guidelines. Locally sourced materials will be used for structural modifications at both the nursery and botanical garden, with activities coordinated by CONAF-JFA and involving local volunteers. The project will initiate habitat replanting of five native species on small pockets of land, hand-cleared by Oikonos and local volunteers (as part of their ongoing habitat restoration and conservation activities). Two of the native species are IUCN Red-Listed, the Cabbage Tree (*Dendroseris littoralis*) and Naranjillo de Juan Fernández (*Fagara mayu*). Beneficial soil microbes such as growth-promoting rhizobacteria will be collected, investigated and used as soil inoculants to complement the replanting; with training for RCI staff on their utilisation. Oikonos will monitor the critically endangered, single-island endemic Juan Fernández Firecrown (*Sephanoides fernandensis*) hummingbird, to assess the impact of replanting on this species (both the Red-Listed plants are food sources for the hummingbird), with monitoring to continue beyond the project timeframe. The project will promote the establishment of community nurseries on public and private land, e.g. the RCI school and back gardens, and enable pathways for increased local income e.g. via increased eco-tourism. At the programme level the project will provide the biological resources and protocols for replanting larger areas of land.



CABI has responsibility for the project: they have considerable experience with relevant disciplines including culture conservation, soil microbiology, protected-area conservation and, via CABI-Publishing, information dissemination. CABI uses PRINCE2 project management and has a track record of true collaboration with partners, ensuring mutual planning and decision making, and logframe compliance. CABI will ensure that utilisation of genetic resources collected, and benefits subsequently obtained, will be dealt with on a fair and equitable basis in accordance with the CBD (Article 19) and the Nagoya Protocol. Chile is a CABI Member Country hence CABI already has host-country representation.

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

The project is an integral component of a longer-term (20 years) programme to control invasive species and restore native plant species on approximately 30 sq km of JFA; this will include the re-introduction of IUCN Red-Listed plants and keystone species and, indirectly, the protection of other endangered endemics dependent on native plants, including birdlife. The project will deliver a seed-bank to conserve native species and to provide seeds and spores for the planned 20 year campaign, and a modern plant nursery with capacity to produce sufficient planting material to initiate the replanting of native species. The seed-bank will also offer seeds to the Millennium Seed Bank (already broached by email). Training will equip local staff and residents to conserve and produce healthy planting material.

At the programme level, re-establishing native biodiversity to JFA will increase the archipelago's appeal to eco-based tourism, providing income for the community. A number of invasive species consume large amounts of water hence replacement with native plants should protect water resources. The multi-disciplinary approach to invasive species management will enable effective replication at other biodiversity hotspots and/or island ecosystems in Chile that are under threat from invasive species, e.g. Easter Island. The programme will contribute to and strengthen a Global Environment Facility project on establishing national policy frameworks for controlling the spread of invasive species on Chilean islands.

#### 15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

The invasive species management programme, of which the Darwin project is a discrete but integral component, is a new initiative. However, MMA has been concerned about habitat loss on RCI due to invasive species for many years and had previously identified wild blackberry and maqui as control priorities; more recently academic studies have confirmed the problem (e.g. Vargas *et al* 2011, *Bosque* 32, 155-164). The RCI nursery presently grows a limited number of native plants, some to protect them from extinction, but it cannot produce sufficient numbers for significant habitat restoration. There has been a regular programme, led by Oikonos, of manual removal of invasive species on RCI over the last decade, largely to protect the single-island endemic Juan Fernández Firecrown hummingbird, threatened with extinction. Small pockets of RCI critical forest habitat continue to be hand-cleared by a local team of Oikonos technicians and these areas will be available to the project for the replanting of native species, and to examine microbial complexes.

**15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?** **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:

Of note however, Oikonos, a project partner, has been carrying out the manual removal of invasive plant species on RCI for several years. Oikonos will continue their land-clearance and has confirmed that approximately 1 ha will be available for the project's replanting activities. Oikonos have documented that the preferred habitat of the Juan Fernández Firecrown is characterised by mature native forest with little or no invasive plant species. Oikonos are currently monitoring populations of this bird, and future population data will serve as an indicator of the effect of habitat restoration on this important species.

**15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?** **No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

No additional funds are presently being applied for. At the programme level the control of invasive species on JFA (using classical biological control – see Section 16) is being funded by Chilean Regional Government (Region V).

**16. 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?

(Max 250 words)

The project will ensure the success of the wider programme of invasive species management and habitat restoration in JFA, by providing a sustainable means of producing planting stock of native species, backed up by research into appropriate soil microbial modifications. Through a relatively modest investment, the project will thus contribute directly to the survival of JFA's native plant species (flowering plants, ferns and bryophytes), dependent arthropod communities, and equally dependent bird communities, within this UNESCO International Biosphere Reserve. We anticipate that the re-established native species will be able to out-compete the invasive species via regular introductions into cleared areas, together with appropriate soil microsymbionts. Invasive plants impoverish the microbiology of the soil as well as altering nutrient balances, but positive action for re-establishment, *i.e.* incorporating specialised and co-evolved microbial associations, will ensure the native plants can out-compete invasive species and hence prevent the invasives from re-colonising cleared areas. The Darwin Initiative project will lever more support from MMA for long-term re-planting activities. The value derived from the planting work will be further enhanced by the classical biological control component of the wider programme, which will eventually reduce the competitiveness of the invasive plants. Classical biological control introduces specific, coevolved natural enemies from the invasive's native region, to permanently control the invasive.

**17. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

CABI operates using UK Council for Science and Technology ethical code for scientists (<http://www.bis.gov.uk/cst/cst-reports>). The project places considerable emphasis on local leadership and participation on RCI. The CONAF-JFA office, liaising closely with the Municipal Council of JFA (MJFA) will coordinate improvements to the nursery and seed-bank facilities, using local volunteers and locally sourced materials. The project will work under best practice in terms of health and safety for all staff working on the project. If standards vary between Chile

and UK, the higher standards will be followed. CABI staff will respect CABI's Gender and Equal Opportunities Policies; past experience suggests standards are similar within Chile. The combined approach of local participation and scientific research at INIA will ensure traditional knowledge for plant propagation and re-establishment will be considered alongside scientific methods. All project activities will be in the context of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* biodiversity conservation, and, at the programme level, of sustainable use of biodiversity by the use of natural enemies to control invasive plants. CABI will ensure that utilisation of the genetic resources collected during the project, particularly seeds and seedlings of native plants and growth-promoting soil microbes, and any benefits subsequently obtained, will be dealt with on a fair and equitable basis amongst project partners in accordance with Article 19 of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. INIA and CABI work to the highest research ethics, as befits their status as national and international research organisations. CONAF and MMA as governmental practitioners at various levels, also operate under appropriate ethical standards. The project will operate under the highest standards of transparency, reflecting both the values of the partners and the reality that such a high profile project will result in demonstrable benefits to the partners as well as the JFA community and the native biodiversity.

### 18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

The project is an integral part of a wider invasive species management programme within JFA. The legacy of the Darwin project itself will be enhanced local capacity to store, propagate and re-establish healthy seeds and seedlings of native and/or endemic species, as well as to isolate and identify beneficial growth-promoting soil microbes, including those that may ameliorate soil nutrient changes caused by the invasive species. The project will deliver a modern plant nursery on RCI with the capacity to produce sufficient planting material for long-term habitat restoration activities and a new seed-bank to conserve many native plant species and provide seed and spores to the nursery as required. Training will equip local staff to be able to continue producing healthy planting material on RCI, beyond the lifetime of the project. In the context of the wider programme the project will contribute to the restoration of 30 sq km of native plant communities by 2033. This will significantly reduce the area occupied by invasive plant species (which have colonised over 80% of RCI's native forest) and in their place restore native species, some of which are presently endangered and/or rare. Re-establishing native biodiversity to RCI will increase the appeal of the archipelago to eco-based tourism, which could provide jobs and income sources for the community. A number of invasive plants consume large amounts of water so replacing them with native species will also protect water resources. The programme's multi-disciplined approach to invasive species management will enable effective replication at other biodiversity hotspots in Chile. Lessons from the project will be available for other island ecosystems threatened by invasive species; many of these are poor island states. Classical biological control offers a permanent sustainable solution to invasive species management.

### 19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 21 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

Poverty alleviation is not the primary objective of this proposal, although some amelioration of poverty can be expected. Environmental de-pauperisation is often symptomatic of poverty and the saving of RCI unique biodiversity will have a positive effect on the practical environment in

which the population live. There will be minor employment benefits from the project on the island. The wider programme's success, in restoring native plants and associated biodiversity to JFA will help retain and increase tourism. Birding tourism on RCI is limited, but with a population of around 600 people, even the addition of a few tours per year would have an effect. It is also feasible that some beneficial soil microbes will have useful commercial potential that can be exploited (although this is not being claimed as a primary output). Of note, since Darwin Initiative 15/004, INIA has been researching the microbial isolates obtained by 15/004 with a view to commercialisation where appropriate, fully cognisant of benefit sharing responsibilities. A successful project will have lessons for similar projects benefiting low income countries.

### 19a. Impact to beneficiaries

If applying to DFID funding, please indicate the number of beneficiaries who are expected to be impacted by your project. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

N/A

### 20. Exit strategy

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)

The project will reach a stable and sustainable point after 3 years, at which point Darwin Initiative involvement will cease, however the work will continue. By the end of the project there will be sufficient experience and capacity on RCI to enable the up-scaling of production activities and the re-establishment and maintenance of the native flora for the duration of the wider programme. CONAF and MMA are committed to continue and expand the replanting work, as well as regularly monitoring progress and disseminating relevant information. INIA will maintain rigorous scientific scrutiny of microbial diversity and its conservation. Oikonos will be monitoring bird populations and will also be part of the dissemination process; their land-clearance activities will continue beyond the project. Work on RCI will be largely experience-based after the Darwin project; little advanced training will be required and most people involved with the project will be taking on or capable of taking on, various roles. CONAF, as specified previously, have permanent staff on RCI, capable of carrying out all responsibilities. CABI's role will not continue after the Darwin Initiative project, unless other funding is obtained, instead the work will be done by the Chilean partners.

### 21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

CONAF-JFA, MMA and Oikonos will be communicating to the RCI community regarding the classical biological control programme, the nature of the Darwin Initiative restoration project and ABS (other project partners may well participate in this awareness work, as requested). Raising awareness will be done through meetings, information boards, local radio and other news media. Oikonos has a long-term presence in, and relationships with, the local community, with local capacity building and education fundamental components of their work. There will be web sites dedicated to the programme and CABI is keen that a blog is established. Close cooperation with MMA, itself part of the Chilean Government decision

making process, will allow the possibility of influencing government policy on classical biological control with respect to habitat protection. The project will ensure the key Nagoya ABS obligations are addressed within a workshop for staff and local residents on RCI, and also form a key session within the stakeholder forum at MMA. The project itself, demonstrating enhanced re-establishment of native biodiversity, will be a practical model for other island ecosystems threatened with invasive species, and its progress and achievements will be openly disseminated. It is expected that scientific papers will result, particularly from research on beneficial soil microbes, and there is every intention to describe the project at relevant conferences, addressing scientific communities. It is also expected that open dissemination and active awareness-raising will increase RCI community support for the actions taken.

## 22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

There will be an open access position with regard to project information. Stakeholder web sites will ensure availability of project information and this has been budgeted for; Darwin reports will be as detailed as possible to facilitate this. Scientific dissemination will be through INIA's own scientific journal (*The Chilean Journal of Agricultural Research*) on an open access basis, and through other open access journals, whether on-line or as hard copies. Project information will be clearly displayed (and updated when appropriate) at the CONAF visitor centre on RCI. Guidelines on plant propagation produced during the project will be available to RCI residents and local CONAF staff as hard copies and as electronic pdf files on-line. The project team were highly commended for their dissemination in Darwin Initiative 15/004, with, amongst various outputs, a project film and a YouTube video diary, much of which was funded by INIA, and similar outputs are anticipated for the present project. Genetic material (microbes and seeds) will be available for transfer, with full compliance to ABS obligations, but there is no budget for this. However, if any seeds are obtained that are not in the Millennium Seed Bank, these will be made available to Kew (email correspondence initiated). Whilst INIA encourages publication of scientific papers to be in English, all publicly disseminated outputs will also be in Spanish.

## 23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

The investigation of soil microbes is one area of the project's activities which is under-researched. There will undoubtedly be critical interactions between plant assemblages and soil microbes, in terms of the re-establishment of native plants on RCI, as well as protection of endangered plant species; however these interactions remain largely unexplored. The project will investigate specific native plant/microbe interactions and how artificially promoted associations (through the mass-production and application of a selected number of microbial species) can promote the re-establishment of native species. The persistence of microbial assemblages and the development of microbial diversity as native plants re-establish on RCI, will be of critical importance to the project and, of generic value to conservation and the value of biological control, globally. This links clearly with soil nutrient characteristics under invasive species and how they influence re-establishment of native species. The project partners will only be able to research components of this but will welcome collaboration from international workers.

The project will also present another model of interactions between native biodiversity: emphasis is being given to five native plant species endangered by invasive plants and the interaction between habitats (wild and invaded) and bird diversity (through the effects of shelter and food).

## 24. Leverage

### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

#### Confirmed:

**CABI** will reduce its indirect cost charges from its normal rate required for full economic cost recovery (120%) to 40% of staff costs, with the difference being met from its own resources, this will be £XXX

**MMA** are contributing approximately £XXX in human resources and £XXX in direct costs, used predominantly for monitoring and evaluation and project travel to/from RCI, respectively

**INIA** are contributing approximately £XXX in human resources and £XXX in equipment and infrastructure

**Oikonos** are contributing approximately £XXX in human resources and £XXX in direct costs, to help cover the costs of land-clearance and bird monitoring

### b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

## 25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

### Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Native biodiversity on JFA is substantially conserved through a programme of invasive species control and habitat restoration (N.B. programme level)

## Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

Improved seed-bank and nursery facilities, with conserved soil microbiota, enable the protection of RCI native plants and restoration of five important species to 1 ha (N.B. Darwin project level)

## Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	50% (minimum) of RCI's native flowering species and 50% (minimum) of known non-flowering vascular species stored as seed or in culture in the new seed-bank, by year 3
Indicator 2	100% increase in production capacity at the RCI nursery by year 2, by enlarged facilities by year 1 and more efficient throughput by year 2
Indicator 3	Native plant species: <i>Dendroseris litoralis</i> (20*), <i>Rhaphihamnus venustus</i> (30), <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> (20), <i>Haloragis masatierrana</i> (20) and <i>Fagara mayu</i> (10) re-established in 1 ha of RCI by year 3. *minimum number re-established
Indicator 4	Three project staff and 10 citizen scientists trained in production and maintenance activities at the nursery and seed-bank by year 1
Indicator 5	Microbial complexes associated with five RCI species (as above) deposited in genetic resources collection by year 2; complexes of 50% (minimum) of RCI native flora deposited by year 3

## Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Seed-bank log book; botanical survey records for RCI
Indicator 2	Nursery production records
Indicator 3	Botanical survey records for RCI
Indicator 4	Staff training records
Indicator 5	Resource collection records; INIA research records

## Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis do not disrupt nursery
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	and seed bank facilities. These facilities to be situated above the height of the areas affected by the 2010 tsunami.
Assumption 2	Local communities and MJFA remain open and committed to working on the project; representatives from both will be on a project steering committee, to ensure (and gauge) their engagement
Assumption 3	Chilean Government maintains support for the project after 2018
Assumption 4	Biological control agents work as expected from relevant experience (N.B. programme level)

## Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

<b>Output 1</b>	Seed-bank established to conserve native RCI plant species
<b>Output 2</b>	Improved nursery facility to ensure sufficient plant material available for 1 ha habitat restoration (assuming growth from re-established species as well)
<b>Output 3</b>	Enhanced technical capacity of local staff for propagation, storage and quality control of native plant species
<b>Output 4</b>	1 ha of land cleared and five native plant species re-established
<b>Output 5</b>	Beneficial plant-microbe complexes understood, and microbes produced for re-establishment activities; species conserved at INIA's Genetic Resources facility

## Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

<b>Output 1</b>	
Indicator 1	Physical presence of functioning seed-bank facility
Indicator 2	Seed-bank and nursery records record show minimum of 50% native species conserved by year 3
Indicator 3	Seeds are used for nursery production and, where appropriate, for direct re-establishment activities

<b>Output 2</b>	
Indicator 1	Productive, protected floor space increased by 50 sq m, open nursery field production to be doubled
Indicator 2	Internal fittings and fixtures are modern and suitable for effective plant propagation
Indicator 3	Nursery records demonstrate improved production efficacy of native plants



Output 3	
Indicator 1	Local working group on plant propagation established by year 1
Indicator 2	Manual of plant propagation and quality control distributed to local staff by year 2
Indicator 3	Training notes demonstrate technical capacity building of local staff

Output 4	
Indicator 1	Field visits confirm 1 ha of land cleared by year 1
Indicator 2	Botanical records show successful re-establishment of 1 ha with <i>Dendroseris litoralis</i> (20*), <i>Rhaphihamnus venustus</i> (30), <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> (20), <i>Haloragis masatierrana</i> (20) and <i>Fagara mayu</i> (10) produced by the nursery, by year 3. *minimum number re-established

Output 5	
Indicator 1	Records of microbial complexes for key native plants
Indicator 2	Records of conserved and characterised microbial diversity
Indicator 3	Improved plant propagation through the use of microbial amendments

### Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Project notes: field notes on native species' presence; laboratory notes on microbial associations.
Indicator 2	Project records: nursery records; project videos of breeding successes; accessions to microbial collection and to seed-bank; training and education records
Indicator 3	Project reports: Darwin Reports; scientific publications; PRINCE2 end-stage reports
Indicator 4	Photo records: of facilities and re-planting
Indicator 5	Surveys: citizen feedback (as part of M&E plan)

### Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Low proportion of plant species recalcitrant regarding seed storage
Assumption 2	CONAF remit of conserving biodiversity in JFA National Park remains
Assumption 3	'Turnover' of local staff remains manageable

## Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Adaptations to botanical garden to establish seed-bank facility
Activity 1.2	Seeds and spores obtained from native forest and conserved in seed-bank (duplicate collection in separated facility/store)
Activity 1.3	Testing of seeds/spores at yearly interval to demonstrate efficacy of procedures
Activity 1.4	Release of seeds and spores of five native species for nursery production
Activity 1.5	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Alterations to expand nursery ground space
Activity 2.2	Internal fittings and fixtures upgraded and improved
Activity 2.3	Five native plant species propagated by year 2, more by year 3
Activity 2.4	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Training in plant propagation, seed/spore preservation and quality control given to local staff and local citizens
Activity 3.2	Trialling of propagation techniques in nursery
Activity 3.3	Production of propagation and quality control guidelines
Activity 3.4	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	1 ha of land manually cleared of invasive species
Activity 4.2	Seedlings of five native plant species replanted in 1 ha of cleared land. Species (minimum number replanted): <i>Dendroseris litoralis</i> (20), <i>Rhaphihamnus venustus</i> (30), <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> (20), <i>Haloragis masatierrana</i> (20) and <i>Fagara mayu</i> (10)
Activity 4.3	Testing of plant health and growth at intervals, to demonstrate successful re-establishment
Activity 4.4	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above

Output 5	
Activity 5.1	Determination of microbial complexes associated with native plant species and conserved at INIA's Genetic Resources facility
Activity 5.2	Production of selected microbes
Activity 5.3	Trialling of propagation techniques and interactions with microbial complexes in

	nursery
Activity 5.4	In-field trialling of microbial complexes with native plants, in 1 ha replanted area
Activity 5.5	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above

26. 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	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1 Seed-bank established to conserve native plant species from RCI</b>	32												
1.1 Adaptations to botanical garden to establish seed bank facility	12	X	X	X	X								
1.2 Seeds and spores obtained from native forest and conserved in seed bank (duplicate collection in separated facility/store)	6			X	X	X	X			X	X		
1.3 Testing of seeds/spores at yearly interval to demonstrate efficacy of procedures	4						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4 Release of seeds and spores for nursery production and/or direct seeding into cleared areas	4					X		X		X		X	
1.5 Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
<b>Output 2 Improved nursery facility to ensure sufficient plant material available for 1 ha habitat restoration</b>	33												
2.1 Adaptations to expand nursery ground space	12	X	X	X	X								
2.2 Internal fittings and fixtures upgraded and improved	3	X	X	X	X								
2.3 Key native species prioritised and propagated	12				X	X	X	X					
2.4 Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
<b>Output 3 Enhanced technical capacity of local staff for propagation, storage and quality control of native plant species</b>	20												
3.1 Training in plant propagation, seed/spore preservation and quality control given to local staff and local citizens	1		X	X									
3.2 Trialling of propagation techniques in nursery	12			X		X			X	X			
3.3 Production of propagation and quality control guidelines	1		X										
3.4 Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
<b>Output 4 1 ha of land cleared and five native plant species re-established</b>	25												
4.1 1 ha of land manually cleared of invasive species	12	X	X			X	X			X	X		

## 22-001 ref App 2876

4.2	Seedlings of five native plant species replanted in 1 ha of cleared land	4					X	X	X	X	X			
4.3	Testing of plant health and growth at intervals, to demonstrate successful re-establishment	3							X		X		X	
4.4	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Beneficial plant-microbe complexes understood, and microbes produced for re-establishment activities; species conserved at INIA's Genetic Resources facility</b>	35												
5.1	Determination of microbial constituents from native forest soils and associations with plant species	6			X	X			X	X			X	X
5.2	Production of selected microbes	6				X	X			X				
5.3	Trialling of propagation techniques and interactions with microbial complexes in nursery	9					X		X	X				
5.4	In-field trialling of microbial complexes with native plants, in 1 ha replanted area	8					X	X			X	X		
5.5	Monitoring and evaluation, recording and dissemination of above	6				X				X				X

**27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Dr Steve Edgington, as project manager, is ultimately responsible for project M&E. Dr Edgington runs international M&E training courses within CABI's Plantwise Programme ([www.plantwise.org](http://www.plantwise.org)). The process will be one of continuous, systematic monitoring, both self-assessment and internal monitoring. He will be assisted by all project partners, CONAF primarily for activities on RCI and INIA for microbial resources, coordinated by the host-country M&E lead MMA.

CABI uses the structured methodology of PRINCE2 as the management tool for all of its projects. PRINCE2 is widely recognised and used in the public and private sector in the UK. CABI will appoint a project board, which will include CABI's country coordinator for Chile and one of CABI's global theme directors, with key responsibilities for overall project direction, decision making and resource commitment. The board will monitor the project via reports from the project manager and via feedback from Darwin Initiative referees. The Darwin project will focus on delivering benefit, both in its own right and, as part of the larger habitat restoration programme for JFA. The project will be partitioned into work packages, each being a collection of activities and outputs, with some running concurrently. The delivery of each work package will be managed, monitored and evaluated as a unit, to ensure the project is maintaining the correct focus, delivering its objectives and, maintaining control of any changes. The work packages will be organised as *i*) facilities, *ii*) training, *iii*) awareness raising, *iv*) culture collection, *v*) propagation, *vi*) soil microbiology and *vii*) re-establishment. Work packages will be reviewed separately. Monitoring and evaluation of each work package will collect information on best practices, lessons learned, successes and failures. Each work package will be reviewed every 6-months and a report produced. Changes to work package plans will be identified and assessed for potential impact, and the correct procedure identified to handle change. If there is an exceptional circumstance and/or a serious problem that needs a decision then the project manager will produce an additional report. Each project partner will assist in compiling the information relevant to each work package review. The information gathered will be shared amongst all project partners and relevant organisations involved in either the project, or the wider programme. Tools used in the M&E process for each work package will include project notes, e.g., field notes on native species' presence, facility records, e.g., nursery production records and accessions to the seed-bank and the microbial collections, project reports, scientific publications and training and education records. In the final year of the project CABI will produce an end-project report. This report will be concerned with how well the project fulfilled its objectives and will also confirm plans for post Darwin activities.

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

**NB:** Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 28. Cost Effectiveness

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The project outcome was established, the measures/activities necessary to achieve this outcome were then developed and subsequently the budget. INIA have committed considerable matched funding to enable comprehensive investigations of beneficial soil microbes on RCI; they will also conserve and curate the microbes, for the foreseeable future, without impact on the project budget. Materials to improve infrastructure at the nursery and botanical garden will be sourced locally – saving on import costs. Nursery bedding material will be sourced from the nursery's own composting facility. Economy class will be used for all international travel. As all stakeholders have access to reliable internet the majority of project meetings and consultations will be done remotely, using resources such as Skype. CABI scientists, whenever on route to RCI, will ensure they coordinate meetings with CONAF, MMA and INIA representatives on Chilean mainland, during the same visit. Research at INIA on beneficial soil microbes will result in a number of peer reviewed scientific papers. CABI and INIA demonstrated excellent efficiency in Darwin 15/004 with a prolific scientific output, dissemination and good leverage of additional funding where required; this is anticipated to be repeated in 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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**    ✓                      **Yes, advice attached**                          **No**

### CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the company of CABI  
 (\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £227427 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	RICHARD SHAW
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	COUNTRY DIRECTOR, CABI EUROPE – UK

**Signed**



**Date:**

21 Nov 2014



**Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission**

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> ?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
<b>Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both</b>	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Principals</b> identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 10?	X
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a signed <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 1 December 2014 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto: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**. 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). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of 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.